The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

PINCHBECK RE-ELECTED AFRESH TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE BY BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE—CONJECTURES AS TO THE NATURE OF THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—When the Legislature convened it was evident that some measure of importance was about to be acted upon. During the morning a number of the most influential members of both Houses held a protracted caucus, the object of which was kept a close secret. Shortly after the Senate had been called to order, Burch, a prominent negro leader, rose and startled the assembly by the introduction of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchbeck has been elected United States Senator from this State for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1873;

Whereas, Said election was valid, but as the legality of the Legislature holding it has been made the subject of partisan question in the Senate of the United States, and this State thereby deprived of one of its Senators, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Louisiana do now in the manner provided by law, as if in case of vacancy, proceed to re-elect Senator P. B. S. Pinchbeck, United States Senator from this State for the term which will expire on the 4th of March, 1879, in order that all doubt as to the title of said Pinchbeck to said seat in the United States Senate may be entirely silenced.

The resolution was at once seconded, and passed by a large majority.

In the House a similar resolution was rushed through, the Clerk announcing that fifty-six members had voted for it. It is now well known that the passage of the resolutions was decided upon in the caucus. Prompt and secret action was taken to prevent United States Marshal Packard from having an opportunity of manipulating the Legislature. For some time past it has been well understood that he would endeavor to have himself chosen Senator, or failing that to defeat Pinchbeck, who has long been his avowed political enemy. His failure to do this is due to the fact that he is exceeding unpopular with the colored members of his party. To-morrow the Senate and House will meet in joint session to declare Pinchback elected.

For the past two days a number of Republican politicians, who denounced Congressman Phelps, of the Louisiana Investigating Committee, for what they call his sympathy with the White League, have darkly hinted that they were in possession of facts which would be very damaging to the character of Mr. Phelps. They refuse to state what charges they will bring against the gentleman named, but the general impression here is that they will accuse him of having been unduly, or even corruptly, influenced by the Democrats. There is no doubt that a number of unscrupulous Radical politicians contemplate making such charges against the gentleman named. They will find it next to impossible to prove them, however. The best men in New-Orleans, Democrats, Republicans, and non-partisans, join in the statement that Mr. Phelps engaged in the recent investigation with the utmost impartiality and fairness, and that, no matter whether he reports for or against the Democrats, he will give his decision with the utmost honesty and singleness of purpose.

To-day private dispatches were received here announcing that the reports of the Investigating Committee would be against the Democratic Party.

Two Republican politicians at once telegraphed to a number of officials in Washington, stating that the committee had either been imposed upon or influenced. A message of this character was sent to Gen. Butler.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE EVENTS OF JAN. 4—DETAILED NARRATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUP D'ETAT AND THE SUBSEQUENT OCCURRENCES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The following was submitted to the Kellogg Legislature yesterday:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, selected to prepare a statement of revolutionary proceedings that transpired in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, Jan. 4, 1875, beg leave to submit the following statement, and recommend that it be immediately forwarded to the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully, James S. Mathews, Charles W. Lowell, George Drury, W. P. Southard, and R. R. Ray.

THE REPORT.

Returns of the election held Nov. 2, 1874, as promulgated by the proper returning officers thereof, according to law, showed that there were elected to the House fifty-three Republicans and fifty-three Democrats, and there were five seats for which the returning officers had made no returns, which were referred, for decision of the right to hold them, to the General Assembly. The whole number of the House of Representatives is 111; a quorum is a majority of the members elected, and was at that time fifty-four. A quorum when the whole number is seated is fifty-six.

THE KIDNAPPING OF A REPUBLICAN MEMBER.

A few days prior to the day fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly, a posse of unauthorized persons secretly kidnapped A. G. Cousin, a Republican member, and by force and violence conveyed him out of the city, under color of a pretended charge of embezzlement of $50, across Lake Pontchartrain, to a distant parish, where they held him in confinement until after the day for the meeting of the General Assembly. They afterward released him, the very men who made the charge going on his bond, and acknowledging that their object in arresting and detaining him was to break a Republican majority. Certain parties in the meanwhile sought, by the payment of several thousand dollars to certain Republican members, to bribe three of them to vote for the Democratic nominee for Speaker. Attempts were made to kidnap other Republican members. Public and repeated threats were made for weeks previous to the 4th of January of violence and assassination toward certain Republican members of the General Assembly. These threats and menaces were repeated, confirmed, and indorsed by the press of the opposition throughout the State.

THE STATE-HOUSE IN CHARGE OF THE MILITIA.

In consequence of information in his possession that organized violence was intended to be used to influence the organization of the House, the Governor placed the State-house under the military command of Gen. H. J. Campbell, of the State Militia, who was ordered to assist and sustain the Police. Under this order Gen. Campbell excluded from the building on Monday all but officials of the State Government, members of the General Assembly, and persons claiming to be members, Judges, members of Congress, and members of the United States civil, military, and naval forces.

The constitutional provisions to govern the organization of the House are as follows:

ARTICLE 23. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers.

ART. 34. Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such a manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 36. Each House of General Assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays of members on any question, at the desire of two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

The law governing the organization of the House is as follows:

SECTION 44, ARTICLE 28. (Approved Nov. 30, 1872.) That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate of the last General Assembly, a list of the names of such persons as, according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly, and it shall be the duty of said Clerk and Secretary to place the names of the Representatives and Senators elect so furnished upon the roll of the House and of the Senate, respectively, and those Representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary, respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provision, and none other, shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or Senate. Nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with article 34, of the Constitution of this State.

THE SCENES OF THE 4TH INST.

At 12 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 4, 1875, the State-house being surrounded by an excited crowd of several thousand persons, the members assembled in the hall of the House, and the Chief Clerk called the roll of the House. Immediately afterward, or a little while before the Clerk had finished the announcement of the number of members who answered to their names, which was 102, Mr. Billieu, Representatative from Lafourche, moved that L. A. Wiltz, Representative from Orleans, be elected temporary Speaker. The Chief Clerk replied that the legal motion was to elect a speaker. Mr. Billieu, paying no attention to the protest of the Clerk, proceeded hurrriedly to publish his own motion against the protest of all the Republican Representatives. The motion was put in a quick and excited manner and not in a loud voice, and was voted for only by a portion of even the Democratic members. The negative was not put at all.

THE SPEAKER SPRINGS INTO HIS SEAT.

Mr. Wiltz had previously taken a position near the Clerk's desk, and quick as thought, upon putting the motion, without waiting for any announcement of the vote, he sprang to the Speaker's desk where the clerk was standing, seized the gavel from his hand and pushed the Clerk violently off the stand and declared himself temporary Speaker. Following him was W. T. Houston, first Justice of the Peace in the Parish of Orleans, who took from his pocket a book, looking like a Bible, and proceeded to go through the form of administering an oath. Mr. Wiltz, as temporary Speaker, assumed to administer the oath to the members *en masse* against the protest of the Republican members.

THE CLERK ALSO SPRINGS INTO HIS SEAT.

Some Democratic member then made a motion to elect Trezevant as Clerk. Mr. Wiltz put the motion and declared it carried. Mr. Trezevant at once sprang forward and took the Clerk's chair. Immediately after, in a hurried and excited manner, a Mr. Flood was elected Sergeant at Arms, upon motion by a Democratic member; also a motion was made from the same side of the House that a number of Assistant Sergeants at Arms be appointed by the Chair, which the Chair declared carried, when a large number of persons at once appeared wearing badges, on which were printed "Assistant Sergeant at Arms."

REPUBLICAN OBJECTIONS AND CALLS FOR YEAS AND NAYS DISREGARDED.

While all the above motions were being put, the Republican members objected, and called for the yeas and nays, all of which was disregarded by the acting Speaker. Col. Lowell, a Republican member, made the point of order that the constitution of the State allowed any two members to call for the yeas and nays on any motion. Mr. Wiltz decided the point of order not well taken. (See constitutional provision above.)

SWEARING THE FIVE DOUBTFUL MEMBERS.

The pretended House then proceeded, in defiance of law, to swear in five additional members, to wit: James Bright, of Bienville; Charles Schuler and John L. Scales, of De Soto; C. C. Dunn, of Grant; and George S. Kelley, of Winn; by which the Democrats gave themselves a majority. The Republicans protested against this violence and lawlessness, but these protests were disregarded.

THE "PERMANENT" ORGANIZATION.

The Democrats then assumed to elect a permanent Chairman. Mr. Wiltz declared himself elected after going through the usual form, having received, as he claims, fifty-five votes, which included the five men seated in violation of law, the Republican members withdrawing and not voting, as they deemed the proceeding illegal.

KNIVES AND REVOLVERS DRAWN.

About the time of the withdrawal of the Republican members of the House Mr. Wiltz gave or caused instructions to be given to the persons assuming to be Sergeants at Arms not to allow any one to pass out of or to enter the House. Great commotion at once ensued, and quite a number of knives and revolvers were drawn and displayed in a threatening manner. Most of the Republican members had already left the room amid great confusion, when Mr. Dupre, of Orleans, a Democratic member, moved that the Speaker be requested to call on the United States troops to preserve the peace of the House. The motion prevailed, and a committee, of which Mr. Dupre was appointed Chairman, was appointed to wait on Gen. De Trobriand and request the interference of United States troops to preserve the peace.

ENTRANCE OF DE TROBRIAND AT THE REQUEST OF DEMOCRATS.

In a short time the committee returned, accompanied by Gen. De Trobriand and staff. Upon the appearance of Gen. De Trobriand on the floor loud applause came from the Democratic side of the House. Gen. De Trobriand moved to the Speaker's desk, and Mr. Wiltz stated in substance the reason for his being summoned, and informed him of the impossibility of his being able to enforce order and preserve peace. Gen. De Trobriand, in substance, the committee being unable to get the exact words, asked Mr. Wiltz whether it was not possible for him to preserve order and keep the peace without calling on him as a United States officer. Mr. Wiltz replied that it was impossible; that he had already instructed his Sergeant at Arms to do so. Then Gen. De Trobriand took action in the matter, and quiet was restored with little trouble. Mr. Wiltz then assured Gen. De Trobriand that his coming had prevented bloodshed, and, as your committee is reliably informed, on motion, thanked him in the name of the General Assembly of Louisiana for his prompt response to the summons of the House, and the General retired.

ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republican members then signed and presented the following application to the Governor, requesting that the legal members be put in possession of the Hall:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1875.

To his Excellency, William P. Kellogg, Governor:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State, assembled at the Hall of the House, in the State House, at 12 M. this day, and answered to the call made by the Clerk. Immediately thereafter the Chair was forcibly taken possession of, in defiance of law, and an attempt was made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected, we will proceed to organize. We, therefore, invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members elect, that we may attend to the performance of our duties.

Respectfully.

Here follow the signatures of fifty-two, including the following:

I have consented to sign this document on the ground that the Conservative members of the House have set a precedent by appointing a special committee to wait on Gen. De Trobriand, who immediately appeared at the bar of the House, escorted by said special committee. ROBERT F. GUICHARD, Representative of St. Bernard.

This was signed by fifty-two legally-elected and returned members.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF GEN. DE TROBRIAND.

In response to this application, the Governor applied to the military force of the United States to assist his officers in expelling intruders and disturbers of the peace, and preserving order, which assistance was rendered, and by it order was restored. When the Republican members returned to the Hall, following Gen. De Trobriand, at his request and under his protection, and attempted to follow him through the door, the Sergeant at Arms at the door by order of Mr. Wiltz, closed the door in their faces, and forcibly prevented them from entering, and they were not allowed to enter until the attention of Gen. De Trobriand was called to the fact, and at his order the Republican members were admitted and the five intruders were expelled. The Democratic members, with Mr. Wiltz at their head, then withdrew, and the House proceeded to organize according to law.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE TO THE GENUINENESS OF THE NAMES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing fifty-two signatures are the genuine names of the members declared to be elected to the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as certified to by the Returning Board of said State, and as by me certified to the Clerk of said House of Representatives, as required by law.

(Signed) P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

I certify that the foregoing protest contained the genuine signatures of fifty-two members of the House of Representatives, whose names are upon the list furnished me by the Secretary of State in conformity with the law; and I further certify that all said members answered to their names at the roll-call made by me at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1875, being a majority of all the members present.

(Signed,) WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THE FORTHCOMING SPECIAL MESSAGE.

A DOCUMENT THAT THE REPUBLICANS CAN SUPPORT—LEADING FEATURES OF THE PAPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The special Message of the President on Louisiana affairs was not completed in time for transmission to the Senate, but will certainly be sent in to-morrow. It is now finished. It was read to the Cabinet to-day, and was afterward given to the copyists for final preparation. It would have been sent to the Capitol but for the early adjournment of the Senate. Several Senators, including Messrs. Morton, Conkling, Erelinghuysen, Logan, Sargent, Carpenter, Edmunds, and Howe, were at the White House before the meeting of the Cabinet, and the President read to them what he had written and discussed with them the subject generally. It is said that all those Senators were united in their approval of the Message, and they think it is such a document as the party in Congress may unite in sustaining. Rumors of stormy Cabinet meetings are persistently renewed, but are without foundation. The fact is that the session of the Cabinet was as pleasant and harmonious as any which has ever been held. The Message may be inferred from this fact to be a moderate and careful paper. It will probably fill from two to three columns of THE TIMES. It is described as being in large part a narrative of events in Louisiana, and of the action of the Administration in relation thereto. It is understood that it refers the whole matter again to Congress in substantially the same manner as the Message of two years ago. The Message describes the reluctance of the President to interfere in the affairs of the State, and his very great reluctance to employ the Federal Army for the preservation of the peace or the support of a State Government. The Message quotes a telegram from the President to Gov. Kellogg, which expresses his desire to avoid interference in State affairs, and advises Kellogg to be sure to be in the right, and to be moderate and temperate in his exercise of power, and assures him of Federal support to maintain his rightful authority. The key-note of the President's action seems to be the belief that the White League Party of Louisiana are determined by any means whatever, whether peaceful or violent, to obtain possession of the State Government, and that they will not scruple to employ any means to accomplish that object. He was committed to the support of the Kellogg Government by the action of the courts, and by his Message of two years ago, coupled with the failure of Congress to establish a policy for the government of the Executive toward the Kellogg Government. If any blame should fall anywhere for the action of the Government in Louisiana it ought to fall largely upon Congress, which by discussion and debate and inaction left the whole subject to the President, who in the case of such inaction was already committed to support the Kellogg Government. It will appear from the Message that the President has no disposition to enforce a policy of his own against the popular will, and there is no doubt he would greatly prefer that Congress should take definite and affirmative action, and establish a line of policy for the Executive to pursue and enforce.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT NOT QUITE SATISFACTORY TO THE FULL COMMITTEE—PROBABILITY OF FURTHER INVESTIGATION BY THE WHOLE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The full Committee on the Condition of the South will most probably go to New-Orleans to make a thorough investigation of the condition of affairs there. A decision on this point is expected to-morrow morning. There were a good many rumors of dissatisfaction with the report of the subcommittee, and though the facts are magnified for partisan purposes, there is, no doubt, some foundation for the report. It will be pretty difficult for anybody to accuse successfully Mr. George F. Hoar, Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, or Mr. Frye, of Maine, of desiring to conceal, for party purposes, any part of the truth about Louisiana affairs. If these gentlemen have any dissatisfaction with the report of the subcommittee, it is not because of the facts, but the way in which they are stated, and it is by no means certain that the report of the subcommittee, as finally agreed to, will contain anything objectionable in this respect. It is, however, exceedingly desirable that there should be an investigation to which no objection on any ground can be taken. The Kellogg party, and the Louisiana Republicans generally, complain that they did not get their evidence fully before the subcommittee. Perhaps if the other side had failed to make as much impression as they seem to have made upon the committee, they would enter the same complaint. But an investigation so complete that neither party can take any exceptions to it is desirable as a basis of action in Congress, and such an investigation will be made if within the power of any body of men. If the full committee should go to New-Orleans, a request for that committee to go, signed by all the Republican members from Louisiana, is expected to be made, and there is ground enough on which to base the determination of the committee for further investigation, without implying any very grave difficulties on account of the subcommittee's report.

OUTLINE OF YESTERDAY'S DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

MR. HOWE, OF WISCONSIN, REPLIES TO THE ASSAILANTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SENATE—GEN. LOGAN SECURES THE FLOOR FOR TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The discussion in the Senate to-day on the Louisiana question was continued by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin. He began by replying to the allegations of Senator Schurz yesterday, and denied that the army removed from the Legislature of Louisiana certain members of that body, and that the removals that were made were directed by Gen. Sheridan, under orders from the President. Gen. Sheridan was not in command when those transactions took place. He contended that the body assembled was not the Legislature of the State, and that the five persons removed were not members of that body. He denied that the Republicans had any hatred of the Southern people. Republicans in Congress have been as liberal in making appropriations for the development of the South as for other sections of the country. The Republicans should not be charged with hatred because they denounced crime. He maintained that crime was committed in the South for political purposes. He referred to the outrages in Red River Parish, where municipal officers were forced to resign, and were subsequently murdered while being conducted from the parish. This is one of the stories that is told at the North, and he believed it. That one instance goes a great way to testify that murders are committed for political purposes. Mr. Howe read from Senator Schurz's report on the freedmen in the South to show that the feeling of the whites for the blacks was a feeling of hostility; that the prevailing feeling was that the negro was unable to take care of himself, and should be remanded to the care of a master. Mr. Schurz said that report was made three months after the surrender of the rebel army, when everything was unsettled. Mr. Howe, replying to Senator Gordon, said so far as schools and churches existed in the South they showed a change of feeling, but the laws of Georgia make very slight provision for educating the colored children of that State. In New-Orleans riots had occurred at the school-houses among the black and white children, instigated by white men, and the schools had to be suspended. He argued that the Democratic Party was inimical to the colored men, and always interposed to defeat legislation intended for their advancement. Those who denounce Sheridan for calling murderers banditti should spend some of their eloquence in condemning the crimes which called forth his dispatches. Sheridan says there is a defiance of law in Louisiana which cannot be realized at the North, and before long he will have evidence that he is right. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, here said that Sheridan's dispatches were outside the pale of civilization. They contained a cry for the blood of a people whom it was his duty to protect, and asked the President to issue a proclamation he could no more issue than he could issue a bull for the Pope. Mr. Howe said those dispatches were written while Sheridan was standing in the presence of murder. He denied that Sheridan ever made a recommendation to injure humanity or issued an order to punish innocent people. Mr. Howe then proceeded to argue that the legislative organization of Jan. 4 was not a legal organization. But if it had been legal, and the military had taken out five members, it has not been shown that the act was approved by the President, and if this had been done, the foundations of civil liberty would not be shaken; Louisiana would not be overturned; it would simply be an illegal act. If five members were to be taken out of the Legislature, the Legislature remained behind them. They were not held in custody. They could have returned to the Legislature and taken their seats. Because they were ejected they did not forfeit any rights they had as members. But the truth is, there was no Legislature. There was a rump of a Legislature. Mr. Howe referred to the use of the army in Boston, in 1854, when battalions were used to return one fugitive slave, and to the use of the army in Virginia in 1859 to put down the John Brown invasion, and concluded by referring to the admonition of Senator Schurz to the Republican Party to turn back and escape the perils that are threatening. He would not turn back. His way was forward. It may be prudent for those who wait for the popular tide to turn back; he would rather paddle a little than turn back. Those who are not well insured might go ashore. If the ship goes down before the voyage is completed he would go down with it. But it will be raised again if it does go down, and at the peak will be found the same flag, upon which is inscribed, "All men, whatever their race or color, are free and equal, and life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are the inalienable rights of all."

The interest in the Senate debate continues unabated, and to-day the galleries were crowded, and people unable to gain admittance were turned away, just as they have been every day for the last week.

Gen. Logan obtained the floor for to-morrow and will speak at length. It is expected the debate will not terminate till a majority of the Senate have delivered set speeches, and many of them are certain to be pretty dull.

PUBLIC OPINION.

GOV. PARKER, OF NEW-JERSEY, ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN HIS MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Gov. Parker, in his Message to the Legislature to-day, spoke of the Louisiana question in the following language:

The recent violation of the Federal Constitution in a sister State strikes at the very existence of State sovereignty. An unlawful blow cannot be inflicted on one State by the Federal power without all feeling its effect. When the reserved rights of one are encroached upon the citizens of every State are interested.

Without giving in detail the unconstitutional proceedings recently had in Louisiana, to which allusion has been made, and with which you are familiar, it is sufficient to state that armed soldiers of the United States invaded the State Capitol, entered the very hall in which one branch of the Legislature was in session, and forcibly ejected members of the body from the seats to which they had been admitted by a vote of the House to which they had been elected, and their right to membership referred; and that the same soldiers, surrounding the Speaker's chair in close proximity, by the intimidation of their presence in military dress and equipment, did drive the body from the legislative hall provided by law for its deliberations. At the time of this transaction, unprecedented in this country, there was no invasion, insurrection, or domestic violence existing there, and the Legislature, having the right to determine upon the election and qualifications of its members, had exercised that right, and was in peaceable session engaged in its legitimate business.

That such action was a clear violation of the Constitution needs no argument. A mere statement of a few fundamental principles which lie at the foundation of our system of government, and which are so plain as to have become axioms, is all that is necessary. The first great truth bearing upon the question is, that the United States Government is the creation of the States; that it has no power except that which was bestowed upon it by the States, and that all powers not delegated are reserved to the States and the people thereof. The delegated powers given to the General Government are expressed in the Constitution. Another important fact is that the sovereignty of a State is complete and real in its proper sphere, and from this it follows that it is the duty of the several States, as well as of the United States, to assert and maintain, in a constitutional manner, their several rights. The student of the Constitution will also observe that its framers, fearing the encroachments of the central Government on the rights of the States, were jealous of its military power, and hence threw around its exercise such guards and restrictions as made it subordinate to the civil power. Before the Army of the United States can lawfully be used in any of the States where there is no invasion, there must be insurrection or domestic violence; and also application for troops from the proper civil authority of the State. The right of such application is in the Legislature. If the Legislature is not in session, the Governor cannot apply, unless he first call upon the Legislature to convene. If upon being summoned the Legislature cannot convene, then, and not until then, has a Governor the right to call Federal soldiers into his State.

The Legislature could have been convened. In fact, on that day it was in session; and the extraordinary spectacle was presented of the Unitnd States Army dispersing by force the very body without whose application not a single soldier had the right to be there. There was no insurrection or domestic violence; there was no riot, it was not a mob that was dispersed and driven out by the bayonet, but it was the Legislative Assembly of a sovereign State. That was no ordinary invasion of constitutional rights, but a stab at local self-government in a vital part. It was a direct violation of the Constitution in its most important feature, imperiling the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizen.

Nearly forty years ago, in addressing the people of this country upon his voluntary retirement from the presidency and from public life, the great soldier and statesman, whole name stands next to that of Washington on the roll of American heroes, used the following language, every sentence of which should be engraved on the minds of all who desire the preservation of our form of government: "The legitimate authority of the General Government is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. One evil example will lead to others still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have in effect but one consolidated government. Every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain, unimpaired and in full vigor, the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties."

I recommend that, in the name of New-Jersey, a State which has ever been loyal to the Constitution and the laws, and which has on all occasions sustained the National Government in the exercise of legitimate powers, you do promptly and in firm and decided language, protest against the recent unlawful action of the Federal authorities in using the military power of the United States to invade the constitutional rights of the sister State of Louisiana.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The request of Gov. Gaston, in his Message at his inauguration last week, that attention be given to the Louisiana question was answered to-day by the introduction of two resolutions, one in the Senate, by Mr. Very, of Worcester, Democrat, and the other in the House by Mr. Codman, of Boston, a Republican. Both denounce the military interference in the proceedings of the Legislature, and that introduced by the Republican member calls upon the President of the United States to take such action as will relieve the National Government from the responsibility of sustaining the reported acts of the military authorities. No action was taken in either branch. In the Senate the question was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and in the House the subject was laid over till to-morrow, when, it is expected, some straightforward speeches will be made.

The call for a meeting in Faneuil Hall is receiving more signatures from prominent men—Republicans and Democrats alike. The programme has not been arranged.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest and rising in the extreme north-west. It is lowest from Lake Michigan to Northern Mississippi. It has continued falling in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee, with rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather. It has also fallen in the Middle States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region with rising temperature, winds shifting to north-east and south-east, increasing cloudiness, rain or sleet in the Middle Atlantic States, and snow in the upper lake region. The Mississippi River at St. Louis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans has continued slowly rising, but at Cairo and Memphis, also the Ohio and Cumberland, falling.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather, rain, sleet, or snow, and winds veering to southerly, except on the coast north-easterly, followed during the night by rising barometer, west to north winds, clearing, and colder weather.

For New-England falling barometer, rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, cloudy weather, rain, sleet, and snow.

USURPATIONS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Father Stack lectured in this city to-night, to a large audience, on the subject of "The Usurpations of the Roman Catholic Bishops in America." He claimed that the action of the Bishops was not only unjust to the priests, and in violation of the canonical law of the Church, but also subversive of a republican form of government. The Bishops not only exercise an ecclesiastical tyranny, but also a tyranny over civil affairs. The speaker advocated compulsory education, and deprecated the attempt of the Catholic Church to cast obloquy upon the public school system. The remarks of Mr. Stack were frequently applauded, and resolutions of approval were passed by the meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, says there has been an extraordinary thaw throughout Europe, which causes altered markets. The relaxation of prices is general, and samples have become much deteriorated. Prussia officially reports a better crop than for ten years past.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP CORTES—TWENTY-SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The steamer Cortes, belonging to North Shields, has been lost in the Bay of Biscay. Twenty-six persons were drowned.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A STEAMER.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 13.—The North-German Lloyds steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Jan. 2, for Bremen, arrived here this morning.

SPAIN.

ALFONSO ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED AT VALENCIA.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—King Alfonso arrived at Valencia to-day, and was enthusiastically received by the people.

The German man-of-war Nautilus has returned to Santander.

GEN. MORIONES REPORTED TO HAVE PRONOUNCED AGAINST THE YOUNG KING.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—*Le Soir* says rumors circulated in the lobbies of the Assembly to-day that the Carlists had taken Pampeluna, and that Gen. Moriones, commanding the national troops in the North, had pronounced against Alfonso.

THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD TO BE RAISED AT SIERRA MORENA.

LONDON, Jan. 13—5:30 P. M.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Hendaye telegraphs: "It is said that Deputy Leon Merino has left Madrid with 500 followers to raise the standard of the Republic in the Sierra Moreña."

VENEZUELA.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE LAST OF THE INSURGENT LEADERS.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The United States steamer Kansas has arrived here from a cruise, during which she has visited Samana Bay, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, Laguayra, and Aspinwall. She left the latter port on the 2d inst. She brings a rumor from Puerto Cabello that President Blanco, of Venezuela, had captured Gen. Colina, the sole remaining insurgent leader, and dispersed his troops.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11:30 A. M., in Eagle Hall, by Hon. Daniel Hall, of Dover, who made a brief speech. There were 689 delegates present. Gen. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, was chosen President, with two Vice Presidents from each county, and a full list of Secretaries.

Gen. Marston, in his speech of congratulation, referring to the important issues of the day, said that the party which proved unable to meet those issues must go down. The Republican Party had two grave questions to determine—to give an honest, hard currency to the people, and to protect honest labor and guarantee protection and equal rights everywhere in the States.

Gen. McCutchins and O. F. Prescott withdrew from the candidature for Governor. Tellers were then appointed, and a ballot for a candidate taken, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 643. Necessary to a choice, 322. Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, received 392 votes, whereupon the nomination was made unanimous.

Charles F. Powers, of Jaffrey, was then nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

The first of the resolutions adopted declares in favor of equal civil rights and a free and honest ballot for all citizens, under the Constitution and the laws.

The second, uncompromising hostility to all forms of official venality and corruption.

The third, the lowest rate of taxation compatible with a gradual payment of the public debt, and a rigidly honest, economical, and efficient administration of all branches of the State and National Governments.

The fourth, unalterable opposition to the election of any man to the Presidency of the United States for a third term.

The fifth congratulates and thanks those Republicans who, in the recent election, secured the defeat of the salary-grabbers and corruptionists who had brought reproach upon the country and disgrace to themselves.

The sixth favors a State policy that shall encourage home enterprise, industry, and temperance, improve and spread the advantages of free education, and secure good wages and steady employment to labor and a fair return to capital.

The seventh advocates a financial policy based on free banking and the earliest possible resumption of specie payments, inasmuch as such resumption affords the only safe and permanent remedy for the present financial depression, and heartily concurs with the views on the subject expressed by the President in his late message, so cogently elaborated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The eighth, prompt and unyielding denial by Congress of all applications for subsidies in aid of any scheme of individual or corporate aggrandizement.

The ninth earnestly desires the same peace, protection, and prosperity for the people of the South that we ourselves enjoy, and condemns all rapacity and maladministration on the part of any Republican official, whether white or black, and all lawlessness and intimidation on the part of white leagues or white employers, and calling on Congress to give peace and a republican form of government to Louisiana without delay.

The tenth, while condemning the use of the military power of the nation for any purpose not clearly defined in the Constitution, denounces the armed organizations in some of the Southern States as the chief source of all their troubles, and particularly in Louisiana, where they have seized the arms of the State, overturned the existing Government, and foully murdered thousands of innocent citizens.

The eleventh states that in declaring for equal rights and specie payments in their platforms, and in opposing the enactment of laws to secure equal rights and to fix a date for resumption, they had renewed proof of the chronic tendency of the Democratic Party to promise one thing and do another.

Three other resolutions condemn the State Democratic Party in strong terms, and commend the Republican candidates.

FOUR MEN AND THREE TEAMS DROWNED.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—At noon to-day three teams in charge of four men were seen crossing the Missouri on the ice from the Iowa to the Nebraska side, and when about half way across horses, wagons, and men suddenly disappeared and were swept under by the rapid current. It is not yet certain who the unfortunate men were. The general opinion is that the party drove over a place from which the ice had been recently cut and which had only been slightly frozen over.

THE NEVADA SENATORSHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Mr. Sharon was elected United States Senator from Nevada by the entire Republican vote to-day.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

OPENING SPEECH OF COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF CONTINUED.

THE SECOND DAY OF EX-JUDGE MORRIS' ADDRESS—HE WILL NOT FINISH TILL THE TIME OF RECESS TO-DAY—VERBATIM REPORT OF THE SPEECH—SCENES IN THE COURT AND OUTSIDE—MRS. TILTON PRESENT—THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES PROBABLY TO BEGIN THIS AFTERNOON.

Long before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, all the seats in the gallery of the court-room where the Tilton-Beecher trial is being held, were occupied. The portions, also, of the hall devoted to the general public were soon unpleasantly crowded, and the narrow corridor of the building was thronged by people who vainly presented tickets to the obdurate group of policemen who guarded the threshold of sacred Themis. "Fall into line, if you please, and wait," was the answer to the mute appeal of the offered ticket. "But I have a pass," would remonstrate each new-comer. "All right, Sir," answered ironically the blue-coated guardians of order. "Crowded inside, Sir; let you in as soon as there is room." At this terrible announcement some lost heart and retreated to New-York, consoling themselves with the reflection that Mr. Morris' eloquence would probably be the staple of the day, and that losing this was in a measure a gain. Others more determined, or more interested, maintained their positions in the long cue, and hoped against hope that some one would want to leave before recess, and would so make room for them.

Within the hall of justice there was a mustering as dense as in the gallery and the corridor. The spaces allotted to the public had been occupied probably for hours, and the spectators had watched, with unwearied patience, for the arrival of the personages to see and hear whom they had braved the horrors of the ferry and the slippery streets of Brooklyn. This was not vouchsafed them until the hands of the big clock upon the wall indicated a few minutes to 11 o'clock. The tables in the centre then became surrounded by bustling lawyers and eager representatives of the press. Then came among the lawyers two ladies, with black velvet hats, who quietly took their seats not far from the press tables, and directly facing the larger table, at which were already seated the counsel for Mr. Beecher, and where a vacant place was reserved for himself and his wife. When the ladies had seated themselves, a ripple of excitement went through the multitude, and there was an eager turning of heads, and a whispering which sounded like a strong wind blowing among reeds on the banks of a river. Men said to their neighbors who were not so well posted, "Those ladies who have come in are Mrs. Field and Mrs. Tilton." "Oh! indeed; but which is Elizabeth?" "Sh—the smaller lady with the dark eyebrows and pleasant eyes, is Mrs. Tilton." In the midst of the whispering Mr. Beecher arrived and took his place, his wife also was with him, sitting on his left hand. He nodded kindly to many, and put his hand affectionately on the shoulder of old Mr. Howard, the Moderator of his flock. His face was calm and resolute, not unconscious of the impending struggle, but conscious too of strength to bear it. He glanced in the direction of Mr. Tilton, whose position at the other table occupied by the lawyers, was one far less conspicuous. Mr. Morris, before he rose to continue his opening address, gazed steadily at Mr. Beecher with the eyes of a gladiator about to close in a death-grip. His look was returned with perfect calmness, though a grain of contempt seemed mingled with it, too. Then Mr. Morris turned to the jury and recommenced his analysis of the facts and letters with which the public is so familiar.

If it had been possible to clear the hall and the gallery by a steady drizzle of soporific oratory, Mr. Morris would have achieved the feat. But the interest felt by the public in the case was too great to be drowned even by him. His analysis of the famous "remorse" letter, though spiced by the most thrilling stage whispers, utterly failed to rouse either the audience or the famous defendant, who, after vainly struggling with his feelings for some time, fairly yawned, after one of the most impressive periods. Nor was he alone in his guilt, for Mr. Evarts yawned too, and there were others who yawned in spirit, and groaned, too, over the interminable periphrases of the eloquent counselor. By the time that the clock pointed to 1 Mr. Morris had just commenced the subject of the negotiations in which Mr. Moulton took a hand. Seeing the mute protest of the timepiece he applied for a recess, and the Judge adjourned the case until 2 o'clock. Immediately there was a universal rising and a general stretching of wearied men. Mrs. Beecher, who has one of those countenances that all love instinctively, at once came over to Mrs. Field and Mrs. Tilton and talked with them eagerly for some minutes. The latter said but little. She had glanced once or twice toward the table where her husband was sitting, but his back was turned to her, and as he never looked round, never glanced at anybody nor stirred from his waiting attitude, he never saw her, and perhaps did not know that she was in court.

OUTLINE OF COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

The jury having been called, at 11:05 the Judge asked whether the counsel would proceed, and having received an answer in the affirmative, Mr. Morris commenced by informing the jury in his opening words that he had been laboring under a very severe indisposition on the previous day, and that in his hurry to get through he might have omitted some points. Mr. Morris then unraveled some of the clues indicated by the letters. His strongest points, of an oratorical character, were those he made when he explained to the jury the efforts the defendant made to put off, from time to time, the dreadful charges which were gathering around him. How, from one expedient he went to another, but always failing, getting further entangled. Mr. Morris spoke of Mr. Beecher's "baulking the day of judgment and succeeding" The Woodhull business was forcibly mentioned, and Mr. Moulton's assistance to relieve Mr. Beecher of this embarrassing connection, and it was intimated by the counsel that Mr. Tilton only served as a cat's-paw. Speaking of courage, and what true courage was, he said, "Mr. Beecher had had courage at one time; he had faced the mob, but when remorse came he was a coward." The effect this terrible phrase had on Mr. Beecher, it must be stated, was manifested, on his part, by a slight yawn. Mr. Morris then defended the courage evinced by his client, stating that it was his desolate home which had made him a coward. The tripartite alliance between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Bowen was alluded to. "Why," asked Mr. Morris, "if Mr. Beecher had condemned Mr. Tilton for the Woodhull matter, why did he revoke all when he knew him to be a libertine?" Descanting on the feeling aroused in Plymouth Church, when rumors first

were rife, when it was determined to keep quiet, "to live it down," Mr. Morris asked, "Whence this long silence? Why this reticence for month after month, for six months? It was an effort to stifle anything, everything, that looked toward developing the truth." Mr. Moulton and Mr. Carpenter were spoken of, and the effort made to start a new journal for Mr. Tilton, the able counsel weaving most ingeniously every thread into his argumentative cloth. Mr. Beecher's anxiety to find one of his friends, on a certain occasion of peril from an exposure, was shown by the defendant sending his horse and buggy after this friend. Mr. Beecher's intended resignation was commented upon, Mr. Morris stating that "had it not been for Mr. Moulton's persuasion Mr. Beecher would not be now the Pastor of Plymouth Church," and he rose almost to a climax when he added that "this friend, [Moulton,] who had so long tied up the storm, was now only to have it deluged on his own head." Mr. Beecher's letters, if they were handled on Monday with but slight effect, were given yesterday with some power, and the very utmost was extracted from them. Mr. Morris, in his denunciations, would occasionally turn toward Mr. Beecher, and address himself to him. The defendant, however, but very rarely heeded this, but was wonderfully calm, imperturbable, and self-possessed, reading most of the time, occasionally taking notes, and now and then addressing Mrs. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton followed closely Mr. Morris, looking steadfastly at him, her color not changing, only now and then fanning herself. Mr. Morris concluded at about 4 o'clock, promising that if what he had said was not enough, he would produce more evidence, and that he did not mean to leave until justice was given against "the disturber of the morals of the world." Mr. Morris again said that he had been suffering severely for the last two days, which had prevented his closing, but that by to-morrow in an hour he would conclude. The court was accordingly adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock. The proceedings of yesterday, in comparison with those of the day before, were more interesting, and certainly Mr. Morris, though nothing admirable, made a much stronger effort than he had the day before. During the trial Mr. Tilton remained impassive, never looking save straight before him at the jury, with whom he is in close proximity. On leaving court Mr. Tilton had to pass so near to Mrs. Tilton as almost to brush her skirts, but no sign of recognition was interchanged. The court-room was densely thronged. Rev. S. P. Halliday, Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church, was present.

No less interesting as to details are the occurrences which take place after the adjournment of the court. Friends assemble around the plaintiff and defendant, perhaps the larger crowd seeking Mr. Beecher. Hands are shaken, encouragement given, and Mr. Beecher, at least yesterday, was beaming with smiles. Suddenly a thought seemed to strike him, and seeking a corner removed from the crowd, he held a few words of earnest conversation with Mr. Porter and Mr. Evarts, then left the court-room with Mrs. Beecher, apparently unconcerned. The last topic touched on by Mr. Morris was in regard to the Congregational Council held at Mr. Budington's church last Fall. To-day's proceedings will no doubt be of a most interesting character.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings opened punctually at 11 o'clock, and the names of the jurors having been called, Mr. Morris, of counsel for the plaintiff, continued his address. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: As you must have observed yesterday, I was laboring under a very severe indisposition, which I regret to say I am this morning, and that in my hurry to get through with my part of the labor in this case, I omitted some points to which I should have called your attention; and I will briefly now call your attention to some of those points before pursuing the matter where I left off at the close yesterday. I called your attention to the interview had on the 30th of December, 1870, between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house, when Mr. Tilton accused Mr. Beecher of adultery. I omitted to call your attention to the fact as to how that interview was brought about. On the 26th of December Mr. Tilton wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher, at the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, demanding, for reasons which he explicitly stated, his retirement from the pulpit. Prior to this Mr. Tilton and his wife had agreed that the secret should be buried. He and his wife had agreed, for the sake of his family and his children, that it should not be exposed, and he fearing that this action on his part, although in the interest of another, might lead to complications and to disclosures that might involve her in secret, and at her solicitation this interview was sought, and it was a friendly interview.

THE PURPOSES OF THE INTERVIEW.

Its purposes were not to expose the secret of the crime which Mr. Beecher had committed, but, on the contrary, to put him on his guard against another man whom he feared in consequence of certain stories that were afloat. And it was in consequence of this understanding and this arrangement that the interview was had; and the letter which Mr. Tilton wrote the same night of the 30th of December, 1870, shows that it had been understood and agreed between her and her husband that the secret should not be made known. And it was with this letter in his possession, and the letter written on the next morning by Mrs. Tilton, that Mr. Moulton had his interview with Beecher on the night of the 31st of December, 1870. The closing line of this letter is: "You and I both are obliged to do the best to avoid publicity." So that you will perceive that this interview and the statement of these facts to Mr. Beecher were not for the purpose of exposing, but to carry out a pledge that he had made to his wife that these secrets should not be exposed, and so to put him on his guard against another, that that purpose might not be destroyed.

DROPPING TILTON'S NAME FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

I call your attention briefly from that point to the leading facts and features in this case, and I will not trouble you now by recapitulating those facts, except to call your attention to one fact which I omitted to mention. That is that the letter to which I adverted yesterday was a clear, explicit, and unequivocal confession of guilt on the part of Mrs. Tilton, was written when her husband was some 500 or 600 miles away from here. During the period of which I was speaking at the adjournment of the court, to wit, in 1871, trouble began to brew in another quarter. Inquiries began to be made by certain members of Plymouth Church. Some were suggesting that action should be taken with the view of dropping Mr. Tilton's name from the record, and in the fall of 1871, there was a meeting held by the examing committee for the purpose of considering the propriety of dropping his name from the roll of membership of Plymouth Church. Mr. Beecher, at his request, was appointed at that time a committee to wait upon Mr. Tilton, and as he said to remonstrate with him and induce his return again to the Church, into which he had not entered since the 3d of July, 1870. That was proper, that was a proper course to have been taken by the committee and by Mr. Beecher, if the object had been as then stated to remonstrate with Mr. Tilton and induce his return again to the Church.

THE OBJECT WAS TO CONCEAL THE CRIME.

Gentlemen, I shall be able to show you, I think, to your satisfaction that there was another purpose, another object, another point to be gained by this action, and that was the concealing of the crime that we charge against Mr. Beecher. True, as it is said, if a brother has gone astray, you should remonstrate with him; "if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone. If he shall hear thee thou hast gained thy brother, but if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses the truth may be established." In this case there were not two or three witnesses more taken. The defendant knew when he was appointed on that committee to remonstrate, as he said, with Mr. Tilton with the view to inducing his return into the church, he knew that it was as impossible for him to return to that church as it is to move a mountain.

WHAT DOES MR. BEECHER DO?

He knew that that man had received such a wound in his heart, and at his hand, that he never again could sit and hear the man who had thus inflicted this wound explain the law as it was thundered from Mount Sinai, or the teachings of the Master on the Mount. Action was delayed for a considerable time; members were anxious to have a report of this committee who were to remonstrate with the erring brother, and, during the interval, instead of trying to reclaim him to the Church—instead of trying to induce him to return to the Church—what does he do? He appeals to his friend, Mr. Moulton, to induce him to leave the Church, to resign his membership from the church, and he writes Mr. Moulton a letter, appealing to him to use his offices to induce Mr. Tilton to resign from the church. "There are two or three who feel anxious to press action on the case. It will only serve to raise profitless excitement, when we need to have quiet. There are already complexities enough. We do not want to run the risk of the complications which in such a body no man can foresee, and no one can control." What were the complications in this case that could not be submitted to an investigation of the committee of his own church whose duty it was to investigate just such matters? Mr. Morris here read the following:

BEECHER'S LETTER TO MOULTON.

MY DEAR FRIEND: There are two or three who feel anxious to press action on the case. It will only serve to raise profitless excitement when we need to have quieting. There are already complexities enough. We do not want to run the risk of complications, which, in such a body, no man can foresee, and no one control. Once free from a sense of responsibility for him and there would be a strong tendency for kindly feeling to set in, which now is checked by the membership without attendance, sympathy, or doctrinal agreement. Since the connection is really formal, and not vital or sympathetic, why should it continue with all the risk of provoking irritating measures? Every day's reflection satisfies me that this is the course of wisdom, and that T. will be the stronger and B. the weaker for it. You say that you meant to effect it. Can't it be done promptly? If a letter is written it had better be very short, simply announcing withdrawal, and perhaps with an expression of kind wishes, &c. You will know. I shall be in town Monday and part of Tuesday. Shall I hear from you?

DEC. 3, 1871.

PLANNING, PLOTTING, DEVISING.

Mr. Morris continued: Do facts like these need any comment? The Pastor of his church securing himself to be appointed as the sole committee for the avowed purpose of inducing Mr. Tilton's return to the church, and at the same time, while delaying the report, planning, plotting, devising means to have him withdraw from the church. But finally a report is made. "He had seen Theodore, who had had great troubles, pecuniary and otherwise, and it would be better for the committee not to take further action at that time," and the advice was taken, and once more they have succeeded in staving off and preventing an investigation that would reveal the truth. The reason of this action on the part of the church was the publication of a biography of Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Beecher, fearing that if action were taken it would incense Mr. Tilton and thus lead to the exposure of the whole difficulty, was anxious to avert the threatened catastrophe. He put off the day of judgment, and the device succeeded for a time. But it was only a temporary success, as were all the devices that were resorted to during the four years succeeding the commission of this crime. It was temporary.

FOOLISH MAN.

Foolish man! foolish men! To believe that you could permanently bury up such a crime as that! No, not until the immutable law of Omniscience—"Sooner or later thy sin shall find thee out"—is changed. But no sooner is one difficulty, or threatened difficulty, put aside by some device, than another difficulty, as was naturally to be expected, looms up, and that contingency has to be met in the same way. Mrs. Woodhull had become possessed of some facts, and there was a threatened exposure from that quarter, and in order to prevent that another device must be resorted to, and that was to try and placate her by kindness, and for a time that device succeeded. But, like all others, it was but temporary. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher, all trying to placate her, to keep her quiet, to prevent her from making the exposure or publishing anything concerning the difficulty, because it would lead to complications that would in the end reveal the whole secret.

THE WOODHULL MEETING.

Now, when Mrs. Woodhull writes to Mr. Beecher requesting him to preside at a meeting, he turns it over to Mr. Moulton, his friend, his protector, and asks his judgment upon it, and puts himself wholly and exclusively in his charge. "Do with me as you think best; I have trusted you heretofore, and have never been mistaken. I trust you now," as he says in his letter of Jan. 2, 1872. "If you think best that I should preside at the meeting, I will do so. I do not want to do it. I would rather not do it, but if you say I must do so, I will. I leave all to your judgment, though it may involve my reputation in the estimation of many, though it may subject me to criticism, as it undoubtedly will—though it may injure me in public estimation to preside as requested, yet, as you say, as you advise, I will do." What do you think, gentlemen, must have been the secret intrusted to Mr. Moulton that would induce Mr. Beecher so completely, so absolutely to abandon himself to Mr. Moulton, placing his reputation in his hands, laying aside his own judgment as to what was proper for a man in his situation, leaving it all with him, having no mind, no judgment, no will of his own, with reference to his action, but leaving it all to Mr. Moulton? And at this time, bear in mind, gentlemen, it was a year, more than a year, after the letter of contrition had been written. It was after the biography had been written, that so much has been said about; it was after Mr. Tilton had presided at the Steinway Hall meeting; in fact, it was after he had done everything that identified his name with this woman.

BUT THAT IS NOT ALL.

But that is not all. After this, after Mr. Tilton himself had ceased to have anything to do with Mrs. Woodhull, we find a friendly letter from her to Mr. Beecher, dated June 3, 1872, in which she called upon him for aid and assistance in the difficulties with which she was surrounded then in the Gilsey House. The proprietors threatening to turn her out, she called upon him for aid, long and long after Mr. Tilton had ceased to have anything to do with her, and after he says that he had an interview with her in which she was angry and threatening because he had peremptorily refused to preside at the meeting; and yet, notwithstanding this angry talk between them, and this peremptory refusal to preside at the meeting, we find this communication, and he turned it over to Mr. Moulton to decide for him, and long and long after Mr. Tilton had ceased to have anything to do with her, in a friendly communication she appeals to him for aid.

ANOTHER CONFESSION OF HIS GUILT.

Now, gentlemen, as a relief to this planning and plotting and devising and scheming for the purpose of covering up this crime, let me call your attention to another frank, open, full, complete, and clear confession of his guilt made by himself on the 5th of February, 1872. Prior to the writing of this letter Mr. Beecher had met Mr. Tilton in a car going East. He had had a friendly interview with Mr. Tilton, and on his return he received a letter, to which allusion is made, from Mr. Tilton's wife, which induced him to fear that there was danger of some action being taken with reference to this crime. And he says of his demeanor on that occasion that "he was kind; we talked much; at the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension." What, does that mean? In 1872—the 3d of February, 1872—the very year after it is alleged that Mr. Tilton had made that false accusation against the Pastor of Plymouth Church, you find them having this friendly conversation, and Mr. Tilton assuring Mr. Beecher that he may go on with his work without apprehension. Gentlemen, was that the language and the assurance of a man who had made such a false accusation? No, it was the language of a man who had been injured and wronged, to the man who had thus injured and wronged him, saying to him, "Notwithstanding the great wrong you have inflicted upon me, notwithstanding all, I forbear; go on with your work; I shall not expose the crime that you have committed against me." If it does not mean that, gentlemen, pray, what does it mean?

EXPRESSING HIS APPREHENSIONS TO MOULTON.

And then speaking in a desponding mood, expressing his apprehension in a letter to Multon, he says:

"But I see you so seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers, and perplexities you cannot see or imagine. If I had not gone through this great year of sorrow, I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane."

What were these dangers, what were these environments, what were these perplexities that had so harassed him during the past year, as almost to drive him to madness, and to express his astonishment that he could have endured what he had endured, and be either alive or sane at the time?

"During all this time *you*, literally, were all my *stay and comfort*. I should have fallen in the way but for the courage which you inspired, and the hope which you breathed. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed, but T. T.'s troubles brought back the cloud with even severer suffering. No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion or anxiety to heal; to see tendencies which if not stopped would break out into a ruinous defence of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T., which had their beginnings years before this; to keep serene, as if I were not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday—all that may be *talked* about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding upon the nervous system. God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and E. than ever I did for myself a hundred fold. * * * But chronic evils require chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, I shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything can be gained by it. I should be destroyed but he would not be saved. Elizabeth and the children would lose their future clouded. * * * Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness cannot be endured much longer."

DID AN INNOCENT MAN PEN THAT LETTER?

Do you believe, gentlemen of the jury, that it was possible for an innocent man to have penned that letter? Do you believe that letter was written by a man understanding the full force and meaning of every word that he penned? I say, do you believe it possible that an innocent man could write such a letter as that under such or any circumstances? No, gentlemen. He had received a note of warning from Mrs. Tilton, and he was afraid that the difficulties that were then surrounding Tilton, the great load that he was then carrying, would break him down, that he would be unable longer to suffer in secret as he was suffering, while to all outward appearances the man who had brought this ruin upon his family was prosperous and receiving the plaudits of his fellow-men. It was a note, as he says in the letter—a note of warning that he had received from Elizabeth—and, fearing that there was danger ahead, he pours out again his soul to his friend, hoping thereby that the appeal might be effectual. If he had said in this letter, "I fear Theodore Tilton will expose the fact of my criminal relations with his wife," it would not have been a more clear and conclusive confession of guilt than it is. "If my destruction," he says, "would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way." Place him all right! What had been done to him? Why the pretense is that the wrong had been done to the defendant, Mr. Beecher, by Mr. Tilton. Yet with that conscious guilt, with that consciousness of having wrought this great wrong, he says, "If my destruction will place him all right, that shall not stand in the way."

HOW PLACE HIM ALL RIGHT?

If my destruction will place him all right! How place him all right? Why he tells you that, while he is willing to be destroyed if his destruction will place him all right, at the same time he reminds you that that would not remedy the evil: that Mrs. Tilton and the children would still live. He would be destroyed. "I would be destroyed," but he would not be saved, because my destruction would lead to the exposure of the very thing that we seek to avoid. But "I am willing to step down and out." No man can offer more than I do offer. A man was never known before in the country possessed of such power in his station, at the head of one of the largest churches, engaged in other enterprises, his name and fame coextensive with civilization—this man offering to step down and out, and vacate and retire into private life if the man who, on the 30th of December, 1870, falsely accused him of an infamous crime could be saved, says that he would be willing to do it.

THINK OF IT FOR A MOMENT.

Think of it for a moment. Think of it for a moment. An eminent man, occupying such a lofty position, accused by a member of his own church falsely of an infamous crime, and after more than a year of planning and plotting with that member to keep the facts secret, offering to give up everything—church, paper, the *Life of Christ*, and every work in which he was engaged—at the bidding of the man who had made this false accusation! Had Mr. Tilton—if the theory of the other side be true—had Mr. Tilton offered himself up as a sacrifice, there would have been some propriety in the offer; but for a man injured to thus offer himself up as sacrifice to the man who had injured him, I submit is something more than human nature can understand. A sacrifice without hesitation. "If you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby, I am willing to be sacrificed, though I am in the full flush of mental vigor, at the very acme of fame. I have dedicated my life to the cause of religion and morality. I am at the head of a great church. I am editor of a great Christian paper, largely dependent upon my influence and my fame. I am writing the *Life of Christ*, the delay in which has well-nigh brought ruin upon my friends who are engaged in its publication; yet notwithstanding all these interests that I have in charge; notwithstanding all the obligations that they impose upon me to go forward with my work; notwithstanding all this, sacrifice me without hesitation if thereby you can secure the happiness of the man who, on the 30th of December, 1870, falsely accused me of an infamous crime."

THERE WAS SOMETHING BEYOND THAT.

No, gentlemen; there was something beyond that that induced Mr. Beecher on this occasion thus to offer himself up as a sacrifice. He saw before him the possibility of the exposure of his crime; he saw painted in living colors the ruin that he had wrought; he saw the desolation that he had caused, and he saw further the still greater and more widespread desolation that its public knowledge would occasion. Anything to prevent that. "If it is possible to do it, do it, do it. Do not consider me; I am not worthy to be considered in this case. Sacrifice me; do with me as you believe; do with me as you please, if you can thereby secure the safety and happiness of the man that I have so wronged. If you can thereby build up that which has been shattered; if you can build up this home again; if you can restore there the happiness which I have destroyed, do anything just as you please, just what you think best. I yield myself wholly and entirely to you; I have nothing to say. Sacrifice me without hesitation." He writes: "Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time."

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

What does that mean—this "horror of great darkness" in which he spent most of his time? Ah, it was the brooding over the crime that he committed; it was the vision ever present before him, haunting him day and night. He saw the children of the man he had wronged worse than orphans; he saw the desolated home of those children, and he saw the aged parents of his victims tottering upon the edge of the grave with the dishonor that had been placed upon them. He saw his own reputation stained, the robe soiled; he saw his own family disgraced, and saw Christendom blush at the crime he had committed. And no wonder that he lived most of the time in "the horror of great darkness." "Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered." What is it that has been shattered, and what has he to do that shatters? What does it mean? The answer has already been given in the mind of each one of you, gentlemen. It was the home that had been shattered, and it was he who had shattered that home, and "Oh, if I could see that rebuilt, life would be sweet; but as it is, I live in the horror of great darkness." "To live," he explains, "on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, cannot be endured much longer." Every word, penned there so carefully, was understood by Mr. Beecher when he penned that letter. No man understands the meaning of the English language better than he, and when he used that terrible word "remorse," he confessed his guilt.

THE MEANING OF "REMORSE."

The word itself is a confession of guilt, and implies a crime behind it to cause or produce the feeling of remorse. The very meaning of the word is to bite again. Remorse is something which keeps biting its victim, gnawing him, preying upon him. One author says: "When remorse is blended with the fear of punishment, and rises to the dignity of despair, it constitutes the supreme wretchedness of the mind." This is the remorse that Mr. Beecher felt—a remorse blended with the fear of punishment, that is, with a constant fear of discovery, for discovery carried with it its own punishment, and no wonder that it should engender in him, as one author describes, "the supreme wretchedness of the mind." No wonder that it should, as another author describes, "draw him nigh to the grave." There are many kinds of human wretchedness. There is poverty, sickness, bereavement. There are various types of anguish, heart trouble. But remorse is the supreme wretchedness of the mind, and that was Mr. Beecher's condition of mind when he used that word "remorse." When he used that word he confessed his guilt, he confessed to all that is contained in it. He confessed to criminality, capable of producing the supreme wretchedness of the mind, a guilt which makes remorse possible, a guilt which bites and gnaws and preys upon him, biting like a serpent and stinging like an adder.

THE RAGGED EDGE OF ANXIETY.

What was there at this time and at this period that should place him upon the ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair? So far as the world knew, Mr. Beecher was at the acme of his fame. None of these facts, which subsequently were made public and so disturbed him, had at that time been made public or known. Bear in mind that at the time that he was living in the horror of great darkness, suffering the torments of the damned, and was upon the ragged edge of despair, fear, remorse, the Woodhull publication had not been given to the world, because that was not published until the 2d November, 1872. Bear in mind that at this time that he was suffering the torments of the damned, Tilton's letter to Bowen relating charges of moral delinquency, made by Bowen, had not been yet made public, because that did not see the light of the day until the 20th April, 1873. Bear in mind that Mr. West had not at that time notified Mr. Beecher that he intended to prefer charges against Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, in which was the specification averring that on the 3d August, 1871, or in 1870, Mr. Tilton had told Mrs. Bradshaw that he had discovered a criminal intimacy between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, to which specifications her name was attached as a witness. Bear in mind that at this time Mr. Tilton had not appeared at Plymouth Church, and there confronted its Pastor with the question whether he had spoken of him falsely or not! Bear in mind that at this time the council that so disturbed the defendant had not yet been called, nor until November, 1873, were the initiatory steps looking toward that council taken. Bear in mind that Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon had not been published, because that was not published until the 24th June, 1874.

THE HORROR OF GREAT DARKNESS.

At the time that the was living in the horror of great darkness, at the time that he was suffering the torments of the damned, none of these things had been made public. They had just passed a successful pew-renting of the church. He had delivered a course of lectures to the theological students of New-Haven with great success, and which had greatly added to his already great fame. They were then thinking of making preparations to celebrate what was known as the silver wedding, the twenty-fifth year of his ministration in that church, and at this time, when to the world, he was at the height of his prosperity, surrounded by powerful friends, with fame broad as Christian civilization, at this time, thus situated, thus circumstanced in the eyes of the world, standing as the foremost preacher of the age, with nothing, so far as the world knew, to cast a shadow across his pathway, he offers to give it all up, he offers to step down and out at the mere suggestion of Mr. Tilton. Would you require any other evidence of the guilt of the defendant than he has furnished you in the letters to which I have called your attention, taken in connection with the circumstances surrounding him at that time? No, no intelligent mind, no intelligent juror, I apprehend, would require any other, and if this language can be explained away upon any theory of innocence, I shall be delighted to hear the explanation.

CAN IT BE EXPLAINED?

I say to you, gentlemen of the jury, it cannot be explained consistently with any other theory than that of guilt. All the ingenuity and all the subtlety in the world cannot so gloss and cover up the meaning of that letter, take away the guilt there confessed, as to bury the meaning of these terrible words in that letter. Oh, but it is said that Mr. Beecher was a coward, and that is what led him to do these foolish things. And that suggestion calls up another thought in my own mind. Bear in mind that these letters are written by Mr. Beecher voluntarily. They are written by him to the man who has been intrusted with the secret, whatever it be, and therefore it was at the time an honest expression of Mr. Beecher's feelings. If he had been an innocent man, do you think that he would voluntarily have written such a letter as that to Mr. Moulton? If he had been an innocent man, do you think he would have deliberately sat down and written such a letter as that? Why, no! If he wanted to have seen Moulton he would have seen him. And in all the letters that he has written during the four years, all the conversations that he has had, and in writing to Mr. Moulton, there is never one intimation that he is fearful of a false accusation being made—no intimation of that. Every letter and every act are based upon the theory of some great wrong committed by him, and not an intimation in any letter written to a third party, his devoted friend, the man sent to him by God, as he says—not an intimation in any of these letters that he was fearful of a false accusation being made against him. Why is it necessary upon such facts as these to dwell? An innocent man sitting down and writing such a letter as that to a friend, and that friend in whom he reposed implicit, unbounded, unquestioning faith, without ever writing of the fact. Why did he not say, "Frank, this is too bad; you know that this is false, that this charge is false; it is too bad that I should suffer in consequence of that; stop your friend, stop him!"

WHAT MOULTON KNEW.

Mr. Moulton knew that this charge was true, or he knew that it was false. Mr. Beecher believed that Mr. Moulton knew whether it was false or not. Did Mr. Beecher believe for a moment that Mr. Moulton did not know whether the charge was true or false? Do you suppose that his mind was hesitating upon that point, and that if he did not know whether Mr. Moulton was aware of the truth or falsity of the charge he would have informed himself in regard to it? It is evident that he supposed Moulton believed the charge to be the truth, but if he supposed that Moulton believed it to be true and it was false, why did he not say so; why did he not say, "Mr. Moulton, you are laboring under a misapprehension here if you believe that this charge is true. It is false; it is false." No, he says nothing of the kind, but he proceeds upon the assumption that the charge is true, and that Mr. Moulton knows it to be true. And he sits down and writes such a letter as that voluntarily. I ask you, gentlemen, do you need any further evidence of the truth of the charge that we bring against Mr. Beecher than that letter, with the surrounding circumstances under which it was written?

WAS IT COWARDICE?

Well, gentlemen, I come back to the suggestion I was about to make a few moments ago—the claim that is made now that, situated as Mr. Beecher was, fearful of this charge being made, he was cowardice that induced him to act as he did for four years. Why, gentlemen, if there has been one distinguishing characteristic in Mr. Beecher, it has been courage, boldness, and fearlessness. When, in 1863, he faced the mobs of Liverpool and Manchester, you recollect how his praises rang throughout this proud land for his bravery, his boldness, and his courage, and when he turns and faces a hostile crowd, surrounded by strangers, he is as bold as a lion; but, when he returns to his home in Brooklyn, where he is surrounded by powerful friends, one word from whose lips would have crushed any man who dared to utter a false accusation against the Plymouth Pastor, he is a coward.

THE COWARDICE OF CONSCIOUS GUILT.

Ah! It is the coward—the cowardice of conscious guilt. The bravery he manifested in England was the bravery of truth—conscious truth, and justice to his cause. But here, surrounded by his church, upheld as no man has ever been upheld by a church, in a city where he was all-powerful, he is a coward. He a coward! What is it that makes the Plymouth Pastor a coward? Conscious guilt! A million Piltons with their false accusations could not frighten that man. [Slight applause in the gallery, which soon subsided.] With his church here in Brooklyn behind him, is Mr. Beecher a coward? No, gentlemen, I defend to that extent the reputation of the defendant. He is not a coward except when conscious of his guilt, and then we are all cowards; but when conscious of his innocence the Plymouth Pastor knows no fear, can face any danger; but his courage all vanishes in sight of the great crime that he has committed. No man can be brave, no man can be courageous when he sees before him a desolate home he himself has made desolate. No man can be brave when he sees a once happy and loving wife and mother debauched and an outcast. No man in the presence of the injured husband can be brave. Do with me as you choose, he cries, sacrifice me at your will, I deserve it, I merit it, and I offer myself up a sacrifice to the man whom I have so wronged.

THIS DARK SUBJECT.

But, gentlemen, this letter breathes the spirit of all his letters upon this subject. Every letter he had written to Mr. Tilton in pure friendship contains some allusion to this dark subject. On March 25, 1872, he writes Mr. Moulton a letter, in which he says: "I have been doing ten men's work this Winter, partly to make up lost time, partly because I live under a cloud, feeling from month to month that I may be doing my last work." He is living under a cloud, expecting that every month may be his last, because fearful and apprehensive that at any time this great secret should be made known, and if made known, that that would be the end of his usefulness. This is the view that he took of this for a long time, and as I will show you before I get through, was willing at any time to have vacated his pulpit—to have resigned his ministry—in order to have avoided the exposure of this secret.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY AROSE.

During this time of which I am now speaking another difficulty arose. As I said a little while ago, it has been a succession of difficulties, a succession of efforts to keep down this fact. They had to resort to one device and then another and another, and as one was put away another arose, because of the impossibility of concealing permanently such a crime. Mr. Tilton had lost his situation. There was a penalty attached to the contracts, and that had not been adjusted or settled, and Mr. Tilton had instructed his lawyers, Judge Reynolds, of this court, and Mr. Ward, to commence suit. That was another cause of alarm. Fearful that that would lead to the exposure of the secret, the defendant was anxious that some measure should be taken to prevent a suit between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, and finally an arbitration was entered into, Mr. Claflin, Mr. Storrs, and Mr. Freeman being the arbiters.

THE BOWEN ARBITRATION—THE COVENANT.

At the conclusion of that arbitration, or after the arbitration, another device was resorted to to keep down the scandal that was being afloat, this time and then, and a covenant was entered into, signed by Mr. Bowen, by Mr. Beecher, and by Mr. Tilton, and I will call your attention to a sentence of the portion signed by Mr. Beecher: "If I have said anything injurious to the reputation of either Mr. Tilton or Mr. Bowen, or have detracted from their standing and fame as Christian gentlemen and members of my church, I revoke it all, and heartily covenant to repair and reinstate them to the extent of my power." This document is dated the 2d April, 1872. As first prepared, the part of the covenant signed by Mr. Tilton made him deny that there were any charges against Mr. Beecher, so far as he was concerned. That he refused to sign, but did sign the part agreeing to sign, but did sign the part agreeing "not to reiterate" the charges that Mr. Bowen had made against Mr. Beecher, it having no reference to the charge they were investigating then. But it was one of the devices resorted to to cover up guilt and to prevent the exposure of crime. And bear in mind, gentlemen, that this covenant was signed on the 2d April, 1872, a year and one half after the charge—after the charge was made by Mr. Beecher of adultery, and in that he says: "If I have said anything injurious to the reputation of Theodore Tilton," putting it in a singular light, "or have detracted from his Christian standing and fame as a and member of my Church, I revoke it all."

HE REVOKED IT ALL.

What, I ask, did he, on the 2d of April, 1872, revoke, his allegation as to Bear in mind that at that time Mr. Tilton had written Woodhull's biography, for that Mr. Beecher had condemned him, and revoked it all. Bear in mind that before that Mr. Tilton had presided at the Steinway Hall meeting at which Mrs. Woodhull delivered her lecture. Mr. Beecher condemned Mr. Tilton for that, and on the 2d of April, 1872, he revoked it all, for Mr. Tilton had excited Mr. Beecher's indignation by proclaiming free love, and by establishing the *Advocate* to supersede the *Independent* in the North-west. He revoked it all. Had he said that prior to this Mr. Tilton was bankrupt in character and morals? if so, on the 2d of April, 1872, he revoked it all. Had he charged Mr. Tilton with promiscuous immoralities? if so, he revoked it all. Had he told Mr. Bowen that he was not fit to edit the *Independent* because of his free-love doctrines, because of his promiscuous immoralities, because of his brutality to his wife, because of his denying the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divinity of Christ? if so, on the 2d of April, 1872, he revoked it all. Had he accused Mr. Tilton or charged him with having, on the 3d of December, 1870—charged him falsely with an infamous crime? if so, he revoked it all, and proclaimed solemnly that he was a Christian gentleman. All these things had transpired prior to the 2d of April, 1872, and if Mr. Beecher, up to that time, knew aught or said anything derogatory to the Christian character of Mr. Tilton, he revoked it all, and declared he was a Christian gentleman. And but a few days after, in his own paper, he says of him: "Those who have known him best are the most sure that he is honest in his convictions, as he is fearless in their utterance, and that he is manly and straightforward in the ways in which he works for what seems to him best for man and for society. And this is the testimony of Mr. Beecher to the man he knew, declares he then knew to have been bankrupt in morals and in character, to have been guilty of promiscuous immorality, to have been a libertine.

WHAT DID THE DEFENDANT MEAN?

What think you, gentlemen, what think you the defendant means by this conduct? As well may they attempt to argue that I am now talking to you in midnight darkness rather than in the glare of the noon-day sun as to attempt to place any other interpretation upon the conduct of the defendant than that which I have detailed to you.

TILTON'S ALIEN LOVE.

I will call your attention here to another circumstance. Mr. Beecher says that when Mrs. Tilton made her confessions she said that Theodore confessed his alien love. To Mr. Moulton Mr. Beecher said that Mrs. Tilton told him that when she made her confession her husband had made similar confessions to her. She was then excusing her having confessed to Mr. Beecher, and she makes this statement to him. When they speak of alien love so far as Mr. Tilton is concerned, they say it means adultery; when she says to the defendant she made similar confessions to him, it does not mean adultery.

THE STORY PUBLISHED IN WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

And now, gentlemen, I will proceed to examine some of the facts occurring in a later stage in the history of this case. On the 2d November, 1872, was published in what is known as the *Woodhull & Claflin Weekly* a story in which Mr. Beecher was accused of adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. At the time that this publication appeared Mr. Tilton was absent from the city, and absent from the State. He was in one of the New-England States, engaged in the Presidential campaign, when this story came out accusing his Pastor of adultery with his wife.

WHAT DID MR. BEECHER DO?

What did Mr. Beecher do in connection with that story and with that publication, and what, if innocent, ought he to have done, is the question that now concerns you as jurors? Did he on that occasion act as an innocent man, or did he on that occasion act as a guilty man? What ought he, as a Christian minister, to have done? Bear in mind that he was accused of the crime of adultery with the wife of a man whom he declared a short time prior to have been a Christian gentleman, and an honored member of his church. And he being accused of adultery with the wife of a member of his church, what should he have done, what did he do? He did nothing. He waited until Mr. Tilton returned. But, ah! yes, he did, because the very night of the publication of that story a meeting of his trusted members, some of whom afterward figured on the committee, were called together at the house of Rev. Mr. Halliday, and were there informed that they would take no notice of the story, but try and live it down—try and live it down. Fearful that his church would take some action, or would say to him, "This scandal must be investigated; here you are charged with the wife of a member of this church, and she herself a member of this church;" therefore, before any steps could be taken in that direction, another device was resorted to, and that was to try and live it down.

HOW COULD THE WOMAN LIVE IT DOWN?

It may be that the church—it may be that the Pastor of Plymouth Church, with his great power, with a church that would stand by him right or wrong, guilty or not guilty—it may be, with all this immense power, he could live it down; but I ask you, gentlemen, in the name of kind heaven I ask you, how could the woman live it down? You recollect, gentlemen—if you don't I will detail to you the fact—that after the publication of this story there was a universal demand throughout the land, a universal call upon Mr. Beecher, to speak but one reassuring word, to deny this charge. Every appeal that could be made for the good of morality, for the sake of religion, by all that he held true on earth, by every consideration that could be addressed to him, he was adjured to deny the truth of the story. Not a word.

MR. BEECHER REMAINED SILENT.

While the cause of religion was suffering from this scandal, and while the trusted members of his church were suffering in the estimation of all womanhood, he remains silent—as silent as the grave—and when Mr. Tilton returns he induces him, or tries to induce him, to publish this statement, which, he says, is done under the influence of unguarded enthusiasm: "I hoped he had some honor, but he has proved utterly unprincipled. I shall never again notice her story, nor repudiate her statement."

WHY DID TILTON SEEK MRS. WOODHULL'S ACQUAINTANCE.

Mr. Tilton replied: "Do you know why I sought Mrs. Woodhull's acquaintance? It was to save my family and yourself from the consequences of your acts, the facts about which had become known to her. They have now been published, and I will not denounce that woman to save you from the consequences of what you yourself have done." Was Mr. Tilton the man, then, to deny that story? He knew absolutely, unqualifiedly, whether the story was true or whether it was false.

WHAT SHOULD MR. BEECHER HAVE DONE?

Mr. Beecher, with a charge of this nature preferred against him by a member of his church—what should he have done? What was his duty? What would an innocent man have done under such circumstances? Why, he would have branded the charge as false at the earliest possible moment. He would not have said, "I cannot do that." The matter was on paper. I care not what the character of the paper was, it was in the paper, and it was his duty, being an innocent man, to have denied the story, and not stop to question its authority. And after it had appeared in many respectable journals in the land—and those in which it did not appear united in the call upon him to

church, and the whole community with the fetid food of scandal which he had by this time accumulated, were those connected with the charges of Mr. West, and the subsequent proceedings of the Examining Committee of the church. Mr. Moulton insisted that everything must be done to prevent that trial, as the Examining Committee was likely to be equally divided, whether the facts sustained Mr. Tilton's plea, whether he was out of the church or not. I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton, for him, and do all in human power to save him, even from himself, that I was ready to resign, if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to charges against me, but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secrecy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the church, and that, as I had failed, I herewith resigned. The letter was never sent. A little calmer thought showed me how futile it would be to stop the trouble—a mere useless self-sacrifice—but I showed it to Mr. Moulton."

In connection with this fact, let me call your attention to the fact that the charges referred to by Mr. Beecher as being the occasion for writing this letter of resignation on the 30th of May, 1873, to wit, the charges preferred by Mr. West against Mr. Tilton were not made until the 17th of the following October. The plea for which he refers as being the cause, and concerning which Mr. Moulton thought the committee would be divided, were not made until the 20th October following, and at the time that this letter of resignation was written the charges had not been made; no steps had been taken toward making them. Talk had been had in the church with reference to investigating the facts connected with the Woodhull publication in reference to Mr. Tilton's connection with the church after the publication of the biography, but the first note or intimation that Mr. Beecher had that these charges were to be preferred was on the 30th June, 1873. The charges were made the following October, the plea the 20th October. No, gentlemen, it was not to save Mr. Tilton from the investigation of these charges that Mr. Beecher wrote his letter of resignation and was willing to resign from Plymouth Church and retire to private life, but it was because Mr. Tilton was going to publish his letter of contrition, which he regarded and which is a concession of his guilt. That is all.

TILTON LEFT BEECHER TO BE HIS OWN ACCUSER.

Mr. Tilton proposed to make no accusation against him; he made no accusation in his card; he made no charge whatever, but left Mr. Beecher to be his own accuser. He said, I will publish that card, and all that it contains, aside from the introductory portion of it, is the letter of contrition. That was all, and that was the prospect before him. Driven to frenzy at the idea of that letter being made public, he writes his letter of resignation and offers to retire from Plymouth Church, and it was only the course taken by Mr. Moulton, and the courage of Mr. Moulton on that occasion, that saved Mr. Beecher to Plymouth Church. On the 31st of May, 1872, Henry Ward Beecher would have ceased to be Pastor of Plymouth Church had it not been for Francis D. Moulton, who prevented the resignation, and it was that letter of resignation that drew from Mr. Tilton the expression, "If he resigns on that pretext I will kill him, I will kill him."

WHAT DOES THE LETTER OF CONTRITION REFER TO?

Do you doubt, gentlemen, what this letter of contrition refers to? Do you doubt its meaning and its import, when the mere idea of its publication drove the author of that letter to tears going from his church and from his position—willing to give up his ministry and retire to private life, simply because a recent publication made it no longer possible for him to maintain those interests? The publication referred to was the Tripartite Covenant, and the consequences resulting from that being unfavorable to Mr. Tilton, Mr. Tilton determined at last to relieve himself from this unjust odium or compel Mr. Beecher to relieve him.

HE COULD SEE NO WAY OUT OF IT.

And when that was brought to his mind, and he could see no way out of it, in his suffering he determined to put the thing to them in this way, by resigning his ministry and returning to private life. And on the following morning, June 30, in utter despair and desolation, he writes to Mr. Moulton this letter: "The whole earth is tranquil, and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world life. I could do nothing on Saturday. My head was confused." Saturday was the day that his attention was called to the intended publication of that letter of contrition:

"I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily veiled, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes, and rendering me liable at any moment to be obliged to scuttle all the devices by which we have saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of that card would be the proposed would leave him worse off than before."

WHAT IS THERE IN THE CARD?

It is only fair that he should know that the card which he proposed to publish would leave him worse off than before. What is there in this card that would so affect Mr. Tilton? What is there in this card that is going to leave him worse off than before? What is it that is going to leave him so badly off? Why, because the crime committed against his family will then be revealed. He now has knowledge of it, but few else knew it, and the publication of that card will leave him worse off, because that will reveal the fact, and a blight will fall upon his family. That is why the card would leave him worse off than before. He will suffer in publishing that card, because, says Mr. Beecher, if you publish that card you reveal the crime, and in revealing the crime you blast your family's happiness.

TILTON IMPLORED HIM NOT TO MAKE A CONFESSION.

The agreement was made after he had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon Mr. Beecher with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blighted future. Mr. Beecher says he had earnestly and honestly joined in that purpose and considered it as accomplished. What did he mean when he enjoined upon him with this earnestness not to leave his children to a blighted future? Why did he implore him not to make a confession that would reveal the guilt, not to do as another faithful member of his church was advising him to do, to make a confession to his church of the crime he had committed, but Mr. Tilton implored him not to make such a confession, because such a confession would leave his children to a blighted future. "Don't confess your crime! don't confess your crime! If you do you will leave my children with a blight." And he promised not to confess, and but for that promise, but for that appeal, in all probability he would have yielded to the appeal of another who counseled him to confess before the church, as he has stated he had confessed before his God, and obtained their forgiveness, as he had professed to obtain forgiveness from his God.

WHAT MR. BEECHER PROMISED TO WRITE.

"I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. God will take care of me and mine. But oh! if I could put in golden letters my deep sense of you: faithful, earnest, undying nobility, your disinterested friendship! Your noble wife, too, has been to me one of God's beatitudes. Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon."

"I shall write a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. I shall confess before my church and before the world the sin that I have committed, and then my earthly suffering will be ended by taking my own life." If the letter means anything other than this I should like to hear it explained. He had condoned his wife's fault. What had his wife done? What had she been charged with doing? What fault had she committed? His advice to her was no fault. Mr. Beecher's advice to her mother, or to his wife favoring a separation, was no fault of Mrs. Tilton's that required confinement at the hands of her husband. He had condoned his wife's fault, he had implored him not to leave his children to a blight. What was going to cast a blight upon the children, but the one crime, the only crime that we charge? That is the only one that can cast a blight upon the children, and that is the only crime that would.

MR. MOULTON SAVED MR. BEECHER TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

But as I have said, gentlemen, that on this occasion, on the 31st of May, 1873, Mr. Moulton saved Mr. Beecher to Plymouth Church. In answer to the letter which was written, and to which I have called your attention, on Sunday morning, June 1, Mr. Moulton immediately replies, and I will read you one sentence of this letter of June 1: "I do not think it impossible to frame a letter which will cover the case." On the evening of June 1 1873, Mr. Carpenter, to whom I have alluded, attended Plymouth Church. After the service was over, Mr. Beecher called Mr Carpenter aside and said to him in great anxiety, "Have you seen Theodore?" Mr. Carpenter repied, "No!" Then Mr. Beecher said, "He is going to publish my letter." Carpenter replies, "Well, what of it?" The answer came, "It will be my ruin, and his too, because he cannot rise on my ruin." What, I ask you, in view of these accumulated and accumulating facts, does that letter refer to, the publication of which is going to destroy its author and to destroy the man for whom it was written? What does it mean? "It will be my ruin and his too." How will it be his ruin? How will it ruin either Beecher or Tilton, except that there is but one inference to be drawn from that letter—and really but the one inference, and that is the inference of the existence of criminal relations between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, the knowledge of which would ruin both, and cast a blight upon both and ruin this man?

I WILL DIVIDE MY FAME AND MY FORTUNE WITH HIM.

After church he goes around to Moulton's in company with Mr. Carpenter, and on his way exclaims, "I can bear anything but the sufferings of others for my fault. If Theodore will not do this thing—publish that letter—if he will withhold it, I will divide my fame and my fortune with him." Oh! what terrible thing does this letter allude to, to induce such an expression? that should make him fear that the knowledge of its existence would bring ruin upon him. To suppress its publication he would divide his fortune, divide his fame. What, what, I ask you, does it allude to? Need I tell you, as sensible, reasoning, intelligent men, that there is but one crime—but one domestic crime—that a man can be guilty of that would lead to such consequences from the publication of this letter we have read, in the estimation of Mr. Beecher, at that time?

A MODE OF TEMPORARY ESCAPE.

Well, he went round that night, the evening of the 31st of May, 1873, to Mr. Moulton's, his faithful friend and true—true, as Mr. Beecher said as late as the 5th of July last, putting his arms about his neck, in the presence of Mr. Robinson, "God never raised up a truer friend to man than this man has been to me." And this true friend, when he went there in his sore distress and in his trouble, not knowing what to do, which way to turn, suggested a mode of temporary escape. Instead of writing a statement, as intimated in the letter of the 1st, that would bear the light of the Judgment Day, this card was prepared:

JUNE 2, 1873.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

DEAR SIR: I have maintained silence respecting the slanders which have for some time past followed me. I should not speak now but for the sake of relieving another of unjust imputation. The document that was recently published, bearing my name with others, was published without consultation either with me or with Mr. Tilton, and without any authorization by us. If that document should lead the public to regard Theodore Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes it will do him great injustice. I am unwilling that he should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force is derived wholly from others. H. W. BEECHER.

The imputations referred to in this card were that Mr. Tilton had slandered Mr. Beecher—had accused him falsely of committing a crime which had been forgiven by him. To relieve him from these unjust imputations of having done him a wrong, he publishes this card, and he says in effect that Mr. Tilton has not slandered him: Mr. Tilton has not wronged him, and "I should be very sorry if the public should receive that impression that he had slandered me, because others, and not he, are to blame. He has not slandered me!" This, gentlemen, was the 3d of June, 1873.

MR. TILTON WAS SATISFIED.

It was the day after the writing of the letter that I have called your attention to; it was two days after the writing of the letter of resignation, and with the publication of that Mr. Tilton was satisfied. The card that he intended to publish was withheld. All that he asked was that he should not be held up to the public as a slanderer against Mr. Beecher, when he had not slandered him! that he should not be put in the attitude of having been magnanimously forgiven by Mr. Beecher, when it was he that had shown the magnanimity to Mr. Beecher. All he asked was, not that the secret should be exposed, but that Mr. Beecher should say one word to relieve him of the unjust imputation. When Mr. Beecher spoke the word that he did in that card of Monday, June 2, Mr. Tilton refrained from publishing his card, or rather, refrained from publishing Mr. Beecher's own accusation against himself.

A GOOD DEAL OF ANXIOUS INQUIRY.

As might naturally be expected, the publication of such a card from Mr. Beecher, at such a time and under such circumstances, caused a good deal of anxious inquiry on the part of members of the church. They could not understand why it was that Mr. Beecher should publish a card of that kind, relieving Mr. Tilton from imputation of having slandered him, of having spoken falsely against him. They could not understand this, because at that time, June 2, 1873, or prior to that time, Mr. Tilton had published the Woodhull biography. Upon the publication of that, steps were taken in the church to have his name dropped from the roll of membership. He had presided at the Steinway Hall meeting, which had subjected him to a good deal of criticism. His letter to Bowen had been published, in which Bowen made certain charges of moral delinquency against Mr. Beecher. His letter to a complaining friend had been published, in which he said the object "of public displeasure is myself, and so long as this is the case I shall try to keep my answer in my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a thunderbolt through other hearts."

HIS STORY TO MRS. BRADSHAW.

His story to Mrs. Bradshaw had been told two years. Mr. Beecher was aware of the fact. Members in his church knew that that story had been told to Mrs. Bradshaw, and that he had accused him directly of criminal intimacy with his wife. His criticism upon Mr. Beecher's course had been published in the *Golden Age*, containing, among other, the following language:

"To think one thing and say another; to hold one philosophy in public and another in private; to offer one morality to the multitude and keep another for oneself, is a degradation to no man so much as a minister, and a blot upon nothing so much as upon religion."

But was after these things had taken place, it was after Mr. Tilton had done all these things—on the 2d of June, 1873—Mr. Beecher publishes the card concerning him, relieving him from all those unjust accusations, giving it to be understood by the world that he had never injured him, never spoken untruthfully of and concerning him, which was the truth; so you see, gentlemen, that it was the most natural thing in the world that Mr. Beecher's friends should be astonished, knowing the facts, knowing that Mr. Tilton had accused him of adultery with his wife—knowing that he had done these things, I say, that it was the most natural thing in the world that they should be astonished at this letter at such a time from Mr. Beecher in regard to Mr. Tilton.

HE HAD NO ALTERNATIVE.

But he had no alternative. Better resort to that device; better bear the criticism that that letter evoked; better bear the blame that that would call down upon him; better do anything than have his letter, his own letter, published to the world, which would proclaim his guilt; and it was to prevent that catastrophe that he consented to the publication of this card. He had no alternative. "Do that or I will do this," was the command of Mr. Tilton on that occasion. Guided by the wise counsels of Mr. Moulton, he published this card. For the moment, then, the storm had passed; the friend whom God had sent him in his sore extremity, had with his hand again tied up the storm that was about to burst on their heads. "On our heads!" And again there was partial peace concerning this crime, but as I have said before, it could not last long. Deeper and deeper was he being involved in this difficulty. The extricating of him from one difficulty involved him in a still greater difficulty. Temporarily preventing the publication of this letter induced inquiry concerning its publication on the part of his friends and members of his congregation. And so it goes on step by step, one difficulty coming up after another, as fast as one is resorted to, another becoming requisite until the difficulties at last so accumulate that no power on earth can prevent the storm. The hand that for four years had held the storm tied up, the gathering storm, at last fell powerless by the side of his friend and the storm came.

THE STORM CAME.

And when the storm came, all the fury of the gale is attempted to be turned upon the head of this God-sent friend who for so long a period had staved off the day of reckoning. Having allayed the excitement in the church, having prevented the investigation there, other difficulties come up. Steps are being taken to initiate a council, and in his anxiety to ward off the threatening dangers that were gathering about him, he again appeals to his friend:

"Sunday night, (no date.) My dear friend: The *Eagle* ought to have nothing to-night. It is that meddling which stirs up our folks. Neither you nor Theodore ought to be troubled by the side which you serve so faithfully in public. * * * The only next near danger is the women Morse, Bradshaw, and the poor, dear child."

WHAT WAS THIS DANGER?

What was this danger that Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Bradshaw, and the "poor dear child," as he calls her, knew? He was afraid that the "poor dear child" too might talk—might confess again, and it was they whom he apprehended. How to get rid of that, how to guard against them he did not know, but always in these extremities, in these difficulties, he appeals to his friend Moulton.

"If the papers," he writes, "will hold off a month we can ride out the gale and make a safe anchorage, and then, when once we are in deep, tranquil waters, we will all join hands in a profound and genuine *Laus Deo*, for through such a wilderness only Divine Providence could have led us undevoured by the open-mouthed beasts that lay in wait for our lives."

And all this about nothing. All this because he had given, not injudicious, but judicious advice, and advice which it was his duty to give. A letter dated Sunday A. M. (no date) is to the same point:

"Your interview last night was very beneficial and gave confidence. This must be looked after."

It is vain to build if the foundation sinks under every effort. "Your interview with Mr. Halliday," he means, "last night gave confidence." Why did this interview give him confidence?

AT LAST THE CHARGE IS MADE.

But, as I said, at last the charge is made, and one specification of this charge is that he had discovered a criminal intimacy between Mr. Beecher and his wife, and because he has laid the guilt of the seduction of as good a Christian woman as lived in the City of Brooklyn at the feet of the Plymouth Pastor, and with this fact upon the record of the church he has been denounced throughout the land as having preferred a false charge; and never, never, until after he had been traduced and villified, did he ever accuse his Pastor of the crime of adultery with his wife. When the charge of slandering Mr. Beecher was made against Mr. Tilton, actuated by a conscientious sense of his own duty he made the charge against Mr. Beecher, and here was another contingency to be met. Other devices must be resorted to to prevent this investigation, for if this investigation goes on most surely the truth must come out.

ANOTHER DEVICE.

What device can be resorted to; and again he turns to his God-sent friend Moulton, and the device is arranged and agreed upon by Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Tilton. And this is the device: Mr. Tilton is to write a letter stating that four years ago he withdrew voluntarily from the church, since which time he had not been a member, and that therefore he was not amenable to their process; and such a letter was written, and for that device, when Mr. Beecher the next day met him he grasped him by the hand and exclaimed, "Theodore, God inspired you to write that letter." Well, that was a successful device. It prevented the investigation into the truth of the charge that Mr. West had made against Mr. Tilton of slandering the Pastor of the church; but what was to be done in order to prevent any reflection upon Mr. Tilton? A simple resolution was agreed upon; a simple preamble reciting the fact of his having voluntarily withdrawn from the church, and then a resolution that the record be corrected in accordance with the fact. But on the 31st day of October, when the committee were to make their report, Mr. Tilton, hearing that a different report was to be made by the committee, and that he was to be placed in the attitude of having shrunk from his duty, of having avoided investigation, and of having avoided a trial by his special conduct of church membership, he wrote a letter to the committee, which was shown to Mr. Beecher, a portion of which I will read:

TILTON'S LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

The letter is dated the 31st October, 1873:

"I therefore say, first, I have never spoken against Mr. Beecher falsely; and, second if the members of the committee shall request me to waive my non-membership and take my position again as a member, I will appear this evening at the meeting, to answer before the assembled congregation the following question from Mr. Beecher or any gentleman of the committee, namely: 'Have you, Theodore Tilton, ever spoken against Henry Ward Beecher falsely?'"

And he did go there that night. He attended this meeting at Plymouth Church, when the report was made reflecting upon him, putting him in an attitude of having slandered Mr. Beecher and then failing to meet the charge, and put in a special plea of non-membership.

TILTON AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

He went there before the assembled congregation, and in the presence of Mr. Beecher, said:

"I, therefore, have come here to-night, not from any obligation of membership, since I am not a member, and not summoned by your committee—for no committee has summoned me, it was a mere notification—it was of my own free will prompted by my self-respect, and as a matter vital to my life and honor to say in Mr. Beecher's presence, surrounded here by his friends, that if I have slandered him I am ready to answer for it to the man whom I have slandered. If, therefore, the minister of this church has anything whereof to accuse me let him now speak, and I shall answer as God is my judge."

What is his answer? What would be the answer of an innocent man, and what the answer of a guilty man?

WHAT MR. BEECHER SAID.

"I desire to say further," says Mr. Beecher, "that I don't believe that Mr. Tilton had desired in any way whatever to shirk his proper responsibility, or to evade any proper charges made by the church. He asks if I have any charge to make against him. I have none; whatever difference have been between us have been amicably adjusted, and, so far as I am concerned, I have no charge."

On the 20th of July, 1874, the defendant declared that he could not delay for an hour to defend the reputation of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, upon whose name no man could cast a stigma, though her husband had accused him of a heinous offense. Yet, when the publication was made on the 2d of November, 1872, the defendant did not rush to the defense of the honor of this Christian woman. And when Mr. West, in 1873, charged him, or charged that Mr. Tilton had charged him with having committed adultery with his wife, he did not then rush to the defense of the honor of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton—she a member of his church, he charged with destroying her—instead of going to her defense, the defense of her honor, he resorts to every device that he can imagine for the purpose of avoiding an investigation; for the purpose of preventing the opportunity to vindicate her chastity if he could, for he sought to keep the thing buried up, and in his own language the Church had better try and live it down.

HE DID NOT DEFEND MRS. TILTON'S HONOR.

He did not exert himself to see that her reputation, her chastity, still remained. No; he did not defend the honor of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. And when the charges are made, coming from such a source as they did, and when the church is anxious for an investigation into them, by a trick, by a device, he avoids the opportunity then offered him, then presented him, to vindicate the honor of Elizabeth R. Tilton. Does he do it? No; he tries to prevent it, leaving her to rest under this charge of having been debauched by her own Pastor. No coming to her rescue was there. Why, he should not have remained at rest one hour when her honor was attacked; he should have rushed to her rescue. It was too late now to rush to her rescue, too late now to plead the rôle of the defender of her honor. The day has past; past years ago. The opportunity was presented for him so to do, but the charge was made against her when her husband was away in a foreign State. Then it was his duty so to do; it was his duty when he was called upon by every obligation of honor to defend Elizabeth R. Tilton, brand the infamous charge as false, and not throughout the trying ordeal remain still and silent as the grave. And so when opportunity after opportunity presents itself while she remains resting under those foul charges, instead of, as I said before, rushing to her rescue and defending her honor, he tries to prevent or set aside the opportunity in which he might defend her honor, and not leave her to sink lower and lower into the depths of infamy.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Well, the following month, during November, 1873, preliminary steps were taken to call the council, and on the 9th of November, (Sunday,) Mr. Beecher met Mr. Tilton at Mr. Moulton's, his friend's house, where he was in the habit of going almost daily, and he said, "Theodore, if you don't turn against me, Dr. Storrs can do no harm." And during the council a criticism was made upon the conduct of Elizabeth R. Tilton, and the very thought of such a criticism at such a time against Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Tilton filled him with horror, and he writes again to his friend Mr. Moulton, for he always turned to him in these times of sorrow and extremity, and he says, "Again it is Sunday—Sunday night"—for all these plottings and plannings pretty much were the work of the Sabbath——

"My dear Frank," he writes, "is there to be no end of trouble. As wave follows wave in endless succession * * * I was cut to the heart when C. showed me the painful paragraph from the *Union*. Its cruelty is beyond description. I felt like lying down and saying I am tired, tired, tired of living or of trying to resist the devil of mischief."

Every person who did anything that seemed to point to the investigation or a development of these facts was the devil of mischief.

HE LONGS FOR PEACE.

"I would rather have a javelin leveled against me a hundred times than against those that have suffered so much. But there are some slight alleviations. The paragraph came when the public mind was engaged with the council and with Theodore's letters. I hope it will pass without further notice. I am again, as I have heretofore been, indebted to you for judicious counsel. On this new and flagrant element my inmost soul longs for peace, but that it can't have until death."

And so you see, gentlemen, the terrible anxiety and terrible agony that every step, that every movement, that everything that is done tending to bring out the facts in this causes to Mr. Beecher. I have not read the whole of this letter: I will leave some portions of it for another time, and it is not necessary to present it formally until the summing up.

DR. STORRS DETERMINED TO FORCE THE CONFLICT.

Still later he writes another letter to Mr. Moulton, in which he says that Dr. Storrs is determined to force the conflict, and "to see one of us destroy the other, if possible. I am in hopes that Theodore, who has borne so much, will not consent to be a flail in Storrs' hand to strike a friend." In the Spring of 1873, the charge of adultery having been made on the 30th of December, 1873, he writes this letter to Mr. Moulton, and says he hopes that Theodore, who has borne so much, will not consent to be a flail in his (Storrs') hand to strike him.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.

After the council was ended that had given so much trouble, and so much anxiety, and so much fear, there again arose another difficulty—a difficulty this time more formidable than all the others; it was a difficulty that finally culminated in the, exposure, and was the means of bringing us here in this court-room before this jury. After the adjournment of the council, unfavorable criticisms in relation to the publication of the tripartite covenant were made against Mr. Tilton, and he was held up to the world as one of the worst of men—the creature of Mr. Beecher's magnanimity, and he (Beecher) the most magnanimous and generous of men. Again Mr. Beecher is impelled to stop this cry, but again his courage fails.

AGAIN HE MANIFESTS HIS COWARDICE.

Again he manifests his cowardice because to say to these men who were thus accusing Mr. Tilton to say to Dr. Bacon, "Stop don't say that about Theodore Tilton, it is not true, it is not correct, or don't abuse him it is not right, he has done nothing that justifies that abuse; I have wronged him, I have given him cause; don't say that, stop, please stop your voices," but he dare not do that, he had not the courage to do it because Dr. Bacon would say "What has this man done that he takes blame upon himself, and that he now, after all that has been said, and after all these years, he comes forward and relieves Mr. Tilton? He could not do that; you see, gentlemen, he could not do it. No, gentlemen, he had not the courage to do it, and he left the thing blow along, taking the chances. He could not be worse. To do that would place him in that awful position of having been wrong, and these men then would renew their inquiry and their search to ascertain what the truth was, and he stood paralyzed, appalled at the prospect that was before him.

MR. TILTON RELIEVED HIMSELF.

At last, at last, unwilling to do anything to relieve Mr. Tilton, Mr. Tilton relieved himself; he published the Bacon matter that has now become historic, and ever will be. And what was the point in that letter that rang throughout Christendom? What was it that brought on this conflagration? What was it made the Christian world stand aghast? What was it—any charge that he had made against him? Oh, no; but simply that he had been guilty of an offense against his family some years ago. But people paid no attention to that; the press made no comments upon it; they did not look after it. "An offense"—the word was indefinite, and that was not what caused such a commotion, that caused such excitement, that caused everybody to ask every body else—

WHAT CRIME HAS MR. BEECHER BEEN GUILTY OF?

What does this mean? What crime has Mr. Beecher been guilty of? What was it, what was it? But it was only a quotation from the letter of contrition. It was only a few lines from that letter—a few lines written by Henry Ward Beecher himself—that sent dismay throughout the land. People said and people believed that the great preacher of the land had fallen; that he had sinned against the commandment; that he had sinned against the precepts of our Saviour; that he had committed adultery with a member of his own church, and that he had debauched the wife of his bosom friend. And that was it—that was what sent this consternation throughout the land—that Henry Ward Beecher accused himself of this crime, and that he stood before the world his own accuser.

IS THE CHARGE TRUE?

Do you still doubt, gentlemen, to what that letter referred? Do you still doubt in face of the facts that I have already presented to you that our charge is true, and that Henry Ward Beecher had debauched the wife of Theodore Tilton, the plaintiff? Do you doubt it? If you do, still I have hope, because I will yet present to you evidence still more conclusive, still more overwhelming. I do not mean to leave this case until you are convinced. We do not mean to leave this court until we go out vindicated. We do not mean to leave until justice has been vindicated, and until a proper malediction by your verdict shall have been given to this crime; this great crime that has been committed by Henry Ward Beecher against the peace and the family of Theodore Tilton, and against the morals of the community. (Looking toward the court.) It wants but a few minutes to adjournment, your Honor, and I can close in an hour in the morning, or before recess. I have been suffering from indisposition, and I am unable physically to close to-night.

The Court—I was very desirous to close the opening to-night, but I see the difficulty under which counsel labors.

Mr. Morris—I would like to have an hour in the morning. I am not able physically to do it now.

The court was then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

FRAUDS ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY — SPECULATING IN ENDOWMENT POLICIES—$150,000 OR MORE OBTAINED WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MAN INSURED.

The proceedings in Bankruptcy before Judge Benedict, in regard to the failure of John Schneider, the extensive lager beer brewer in Brooklyn, have afforded strong presumption of the truth of an alleged extensive fraud upon the New-York Life Insurance Companies, which has not, until the last day or two, come to the attention of the insurance men. Schneider failed about the 1st of January, 1872, for $642,452; his supposed assets at the time were equal to about eighty-seven cents on the dollar, but a compromise was made with his creditors in May of that year at the rate of sixty-five cents on the dollar, so that the business was continued. Associated with Mr. Schneider, as business and financial manager, was Mr. Gustav Burheune, a son-in-law. In November, 1873, Schneider again failed and was put in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $892,000, and assets, according to contingencies of from $40,000 to $150,000. Recently, however, an agent of the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company called on Mr. Schneider in reference to a dividend one him, and of which the latter had no knowledge; nor had he ever had any business with the Company. This led to an investigation, when it was found that Mr. Burheune had obtained ten-year endowment policies on Mr. Schneider's life in several of our life insurance companies, in his own name and for his own benefit, and without Mr. Schneider's knowledge. The applications were signed with Mr. Schneider's name, by Burheune, and the family physician who made, or is supposed to have made, the necessary examination, is now dead. The amount of insurance thus obtained by Burheune, on the life of Schneider and several others—all apparently in the same manner, and for which the premiums were, it is said, paid out of Schneider's money—have been asserted to foot up a total of over $300,000. It does not appear, from the evidence thus far, that the amount is more than about half that estimate, but Schneider persists in the assertion that the amount is far greater than has yet been proved, and that this was the principal cause of his failure. Burheune has testified that he drew from the brewery, as his salary, $7,000 per year, and that he drew other moneys from the concern, with which to pay these premiums, on account of a special arrangement with Schneider enabling him to draw a larger sum. He also testifies that he at one time deposited twelve of the policies with the Manufacturers' Bank, of Williamsburg, as collateral security for $25,000, to be used in meeting the obligations of his father-in-law's business, but he swears the insurance companies were distinctly informed that the policies were taken out without Mr. Schneider's knowledge. This point it will be easy to put to the proof, as there are twelve interested companies in this City, and that they, or any responsible agent of any of them could be participators, as this might make them, in such a fraud, is hardly deemed possible. The assignees in bankruptcy and the life insurance companies are investigating every detail connected with this suspicious looking case, and the insurance men will not fail to make a note of the extremely good chances they might have of being victimized in this way.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, the Receiver of the Midland Railroad, writes to the Utica *Herald* in reference to the condition of that road, and defending the correctness of a statement previously published by him. The "deficiency" includes, he says, "rent of leased lines" to the amount of $100,000, the rental of the Clinton branch. He admits that the pay-rolls are in arrear, but such "arrearage" was accumulated prior to the 30th of September, and every dollar of the earnings, except what is needed to procure supplies, is, he says, appropriated to the payment of this arrearage in the order of its date. He has, he claims, used all possible diligence in order to bring the foreclosure suit to an early conclusion, and he hopes that the sale of the road will take place early next year, and that meanwhile, if the road is to be kept in operation, the taxes imposed upon it must be remitted.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Jan. 12.

SENATE.

THE KHEDIVE'S WEDDING PRESENT TO MINNIE SHERMAN.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution authorizing Thomas W. Fitch, Engineer in the United States Navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife, Minnie Sherman Fitch, by the Khédive of Egypt. Mr. Morrill said the present was sent by the Khédive to the daughter of Gen. Sherman, whose husband, Mr. Fitch, was an Engineer in the navy, and it was necessary to pass the resolution to enable him to accept the present. The resolution was passed without discussion.

THE MOIETIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill declaratory of the nineteenth section of the act of 1874, to amend the Customs Revenue laws and to repeal moieties. The bill was passed.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS ABOLISHED.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, called up the House bill to abolish the Western District of Arkansas, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented a memorial of the citizens of the County of Washington, District of Columbia, praying that in any legislation by Congress for the government of the District, the rate of taxation for the county should not exceed seventy-five cents on every hundred dollars. In presenting the memorial Mr. Sargent said that justice demanded that something be done without delay toward establishing a government for the District. The National Government owned at least one-half of the property here, and paid nothing toward the expenses of the District last year. If Congress should not act this session, the Federal Government would be relieved of paying anything toward the expenses of the District for another year, and this was an injustice to the property-holders here. It was ordered that the memorial be printed and laid on the table.

[The debate on the Louisiana question, which occurred at this point, is printed in another column.]

THE TROUBLES IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General inclosing a report of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee in regard to the troubles in that section last Summer. It was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The Senate then, at 3:40 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 4 o'clock the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GOLD BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Banking and Currency Committee, reported back the Senate bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of greenbacks to $1,000,000. He explained that the bill was local in its operation, relating only to gold banks, which were confined to the Pacific coast. The representatives from that section were very anxious to have it passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, opposed the bill, remarking that the proposition was that the specie-paying banks might be left without any limit whatever on their circulation.

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York—It is free banking so far as the gold banks are concerned.

The bill for the resumption of specie payments was referred to in the debate.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, repeated the objection that he sometimes to the bill, and said that he desired it amended so that the Secretary of the Treasury should never have the power to reissue greenbacks redeemed, and should, therefore, never have the opportunity to inflate or contract the currency, or to affect the money market; and, also, strike out the first and second sections, which involved an expenditure of $46,000,000 in the purchase of silver to supply the place of fractional currency, and which would require three years' time to coin that silver. That measure, they had been told, was the embodiment of the financial wisdom of the Republican Party; therefore it was responsible for its effects upon the public credit and the public industry. He recognized that there was a formidable intellectual minority of Republican members against that bill.

Mr. G. F. HOAR asked Mr. MAYNARD whether there was any precedent in legislation for permitting any class of corporations to contract debts without limitation, and whether that was not the effect of this bill?

Mr. MERRIAM replied that the same absolute security to holders of national bank notes existed as for the holders of those gold bank notes.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, in response to Mr. Randall, said he did not understand that the bill to resume specie payments involved the charge of $40,000,000 to the Treasury in the way of redeeming fractional currency.

Mr. RANDALL—It increases the national debt just that amount, and provides for increasing it further by making it interest-bearing instead of non-interest-bearing.

Mr. GARFIELD—It does not increase the national debt.

Mr. RANDALL—It increases the interest-bearing debt.

Mr. GARFIELD—It may increase the interest-bearing debt, but it is the very essence of any measure to resume specie payments that the non-interest-bearing debt shall be redeemed on presentation. No one can confront the idea of specie payment, without coming to the conclusion that the payment of interest must be increased by taking up the non-interest-bearing paper and putting it in the form of interest-bearing paper.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana—Could not the same object be accomplished by retiring national bank notes instead of greenbacks?

Mr. GARFIELD—If we could turn all our public debt into Treasury notes we should apparently at least save the payment of interest, but the policy of the Government has been too long settled against the issuing of vast volumes of paper, making the Government a banker, for that question to be raised now as a practical one. I should regard it as a bad day for this country when the Treasury becomes a bank and issues all the paper that is to be used as currency. I voted for the Specie Resumption bill on two grounds. I voted for it first, for what there was not in it. My fear had been that any bill likely to be passed by this Congress would be a bill of inflation, driving the country from specie payments, and when I found a bill that was likely to get the consent of both houses of Congress, and that distinctly excluded that idea, I regarded it as a real gain. Secondly, I voted for it for the affirmative reason that it was a solemn declaration of law that we would, at a fixed time in the future, resume specie payments. That declaration is clear and unequivocal. A day is fixed, and the law declares that that day shall witness that consummation. That was a gain which I was not willing to lose. While the machinery provided in the bill does not seem at all adequate to bring about the result, my hope is that public opinion, following the lead of this solemn declaration, will enable Congress before that time arrives to take the necessary steps to achieve what has been solemnly promised. That was the controlling affirmative reason why I voted for that bill.

After further discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 136; nays, 80.

It repeals so much of section 5,185 of the Revised Statutes as limits to $1,000,000 the circulation of banking associations organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold, and allows them to increase the circulating notes in accordance with the existing law without respect to such limitation.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of Maine, the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were concurred in, they only increasing the appropriation $20,000, which Mr. Hale said was an unprecedented circumstance in general appropriation bills.

A MUTUAL ANNUITY SYSTEM AMONG OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of a Mutual Survivorship Annuity fund among officers of the army, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

FILIBUSTERING AGAINST THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Committee on Military Affairs having exhausted its business, with the exception of some in the hands of Messrs. Coburn, of Indiana, and Albright, of Pennsylvania, who, having been absent on the special committee in Alabama, were not prepared with their reports, the SPEAKER proceeded with the call of the committees in their regular order, thus passing six committees without drawing any response from any of them.

An attempt was then made on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, which was among those that had been called and had not responded, to get permission to go back in the call, but Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected, and persisted in the objection, thus shutting out the Civil Rights bill, which the committee was prepared to report. To get over this difficulty, the SPEAKER proceeded with the call, and no committees responding, he got around very rapidly till the Select Committee on the Washington National Monument was reached, when Mr. CHIPMAN, of the District of Columbia, Chairman of that committee, reported the bill to provide for the completion of the Washington monument, but as that bill pro

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mr. Davenport, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Devere, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EMILY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE—M. De Querey, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Minelli.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE FRENCH SPY—PUTNAM—Mr. Marston, Studley, and Marietta Ravel.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

There are no dispatches of importance from New-Orleans to-night. The situation is substantially unchanged, and there seems to be no reason to anticipate further disturbance at present. The President will undoubtedly send in his Message on the subject of the recent action of the military to-day, and it is to be hoped that he will afford that kind and amount of information which is so much needed. In the absence of such information the subject is daily becoming more hopelessly confused. It is reported from Washington that the full Committee on Affairs in the Southern States is about to visit New-Orleans, to make a more complete investigation of the condition of things there than was made by the subcommittee.

We received yesterday the following letter:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

To the Proprietor or Managing Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The bearer is my attorney, and I respectfully request you to give him the name of your informant referred to in your editorial of this morning in which I am charged with improper conduct as an officer of this company, and such further information respecting the matter contained in that editorial as you may deem me entitled to.

Yours, &c. RUFUS HATCH.

It will be remembered that when we published the information given to us about Mr. HATCH, we stated that our informant was willing to give up his name. And it is obvious that it was his duty to do so, and that without that undertaking on his part we should not have been justified in publishing so damaging an accusation. Mr. HATCH'S solicitor was, therefore, told that Mr. WHIPPLE was the contractor who made the allegation in question, and we understand that Mr. WHIPPLE is prepared to swear to the truth of his statement in a court of law. If Mr. WHIPPLE has stated what is not true—which he denies—Mr. HATCH should be able to prove it; and in any case we take it as a good sign that Mr. HATCH is resolved to meet this direct charge in the only proper manner. If he has been wrongfully accused, he will find that we, on our parts, are quite ready to do him justice.

Yesterday's report of the Pacific Mail investigation brings to light no new facts of any importance. Only there is a fresh shade of suspicion cast over the questionable transactions of JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, and we have another member of the Washington lobby testifying to the existence of that redoubtable "bear movement" which caused the subsidy-mongers so much concern, and which they turned to such profitable account. The editor of the *Capital*, who opposed the subsidy "from beginning to end," has got into a little difficulty about his refusal to answer the question as to who paid back the $5,000 which he borrowed from Mr. IRWIN, and which he received under somewhat suspicious circumstances. The editor has got till Friday to make up his mind as to whether he will expose his "private transactions" sufficiently to say who paid back for him the five thousand dollars received from IRWIN through CHARLES ABERT. In the evidence of the lucky door-keeper, HERSEY, there are some statements about unlucky speculations which recall the proverb regarding the fate of "ill-gotten gain." It may be only a coincidence, but there is a grim suggestion of the same old saw in the number of men who have died since they participated in the tainted spoils of Pacific Mail.

Waiting for a stoppage of the flux of Mr. MORRIS' eloquence over the Beecher case, seems like the task of VIRGIL'S rustic waiting on the river's bank till the stream flows past. Yesterday Mr. MORRIS went over the old familiar ground of letters, statements, interviews, still harping on the exaggerated expressions of remorse for what is claimed to have been but a venial fault, and still insisting that all the parties to this wretched business had but one theory of the facts which they united in covering up, and that the theory of the plaintiff in the present suit. Of course, the blacker Mr. TILTON'S side make out the course of Mr. BEECHER to have been, the more difficult they will find it to account for the temporizing and indulgent way in which he was so long treated by his present accusers. It is a special peculiarity of this case that it is much easier on both sides to show the absurdities and inconsistencies of the opposition on any conceivable theory of action, than to present a commonsense view of the course of their own client. Mr. MORRIS asks the jury to apply to the conduct of Mr. BEECHER the same rules by which they would judge one of themselves. We fear that the jury will find the action of both plaintiff and defendant to be a bewildering puzzle when judged by such a standard.

Curiously enough, the missing fragment of MURRILLO'S "Appearance of the Infant Christ to St. Anthony of Padua" has turned up in New-York. The principal figure was cut out from the picture, brought to this City and sold for $250 to a Broadway picture-dealer. Fortunately, the dealer knew the work and was able to secure it at once, and he has honorably turned it over to the representative of the Spanish Government residing in this City. The original theft was, most likely, committed at Seville by some of the Spanish banditti, and sent to this country in charge of comrades. It seems to have got into the country without detection by Customs officers by being packed in small compass. In a damaged condition, it has at last been rescued, and St. Anthony of Padua, after more adventures than usually fall to the lot of his associates in the calendar, will find his way back to the shrine from which he was torn by sacrilegious hands.

THE DEMOCRATS AND LOUISIANA.

Gov. TILDEN has sent a special message to the Legislature of New-York on the recent interference of the military with the Legislature of Louisiana. It seems to us that the Governor does not put the facts of the case accurately, and although he does not go so far as some Democratic papers have done, and allege that Gen. DE TROBRIAND'S presence in the Legislature was the result of a conspiracy organized by President GRANT, he certainly gives a false coloring to what actually took place. We suppose that everybody will admit the desirability of getting at the actual truth in relation to the proceedings which took place in New-Orleans on the 4th instant. This will help us to a right conclusion in the whole matter, and such a conclusion we ought to seek without reference to parties.

Gov. TILDEN begins his narrative of the events by stating that "United States soldiers entered the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, while that body was in session, and removed from it *five of its members*."

To this statement we must object. The five claimants to seats were indeed removed—whether lawfully or not we are not at this moment discussing—but we do not see how any one can pretend that these persons were *members*. Among the constitutional provisions which govern the organization of the House there is this article: "Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members; *but a contested election shall be determined in such a manner as may be prescribed by law.*" Now, the forms of law were not complied with in this case. A confused vote was taken, declaring the claimants elected, and Mr. WILTZ—acting as Speaker—at once swore them in. No claims were heard on the other side, and it is clear that the Republicans did not vote to declare them elected. The legally returned members were thus divided—fifty-two Republicans and fifty Democrats. So that, if a full and proper vote had been taken on the motion referred to, the Democrats would have been in a minority. It is clear, indeed, that the Republicans protested against the motion, which was, of course, designed for the purpose of giving the Democrats a majority. Under no circumstances, therefore, can we hold the five claimants to seats to have been members of the House. In questions so grave as this one, we cannot be too exact in the use of language; and when Gov. TILDEN alleges that the troops "removed five members," it is obvious that he misrepresents the case.

This is the only part of the day's proceedings, strangely enough, to which Gov. TILDEN makes any reference. The remainder of his Message is occupied with an argument against the interference of the military, and against the wild dispatch sent by Gen. SHERIDAN on the 5th. But by other Democrats we have been told that the presence of the military was brought about by a preconcerted effort on the part of the Governor of the State and the Republicans to suppress or drive out the Democratic members. Let us look back to the dispatches and see how these stories will stand the test of examination.

When the House met, there was great confusion, and by a sudden rush, Mr. WILTZ, of Orleans, a Democrat, was placed in the chair as "temporary Speaker." The Republicans protested, and when they attempted to withdraw, they were stopped by the Sergeant at Arms and his assistants, who had suddenly been called into existence by Mr. WILTZ, and who displayed their badges, which until then had been concealed under their coats. The "preconcerted effort" to seize the Legislature, therefore, was clearly made by the Democrats.

But how did the Federal troops enter the hall? Who called them in first? It is quite certain that the Democrats did so. The reports published on the 5th in all the newspapers state: "On motion of Mr. GEORGE P. DUPRE, (Democrat,) Gen. DE TROBRIAND was sent for, and cleared the lobby of the Police and spectators at the Speaker's request."

In Gen. SHERIDAN'S narrative of the events, (which has not to our knowledge been contradicted in any quarter,) this very important incident is thus described, and we must beg the particular attention of our readers to the account:

"The excitement was now very great, and the acting Speaker directed the Sergeant at Arms to prevent the egress or ingress of members or others, and several exciting scuffles, in which knives and pistols were drawn, took place, and for a few moments it seemed as if bloodshed would ensue.

At this juncture Mr. DUPRE, *a Democratic member from Orleans Parish, moved that the military power of the General Government be invoked to preserve the peace,* and that a committee be appointed to wait on Gen. DE TROBRIAND, the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the State-house, and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted. A committee of five, *of which* Mr. DUPRE *was made Chairman,* was sent to wait upon Gen. DE TROBRIAND and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As Gen. DE TROBRIAND walked down to the Speaker's desk *loud applause burst from the Democratic side of the House.* Gen. DE TROBRIAND asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to preserve order without appealing to him to preserve order as a United States Army officer. Mr. WILTZ *said it was not,* whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and, addressing a few words to the excited crowd, peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. DUPRE, Mr. WILTZ *then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thanked* Gen. DE TROBRIAND *for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew.*"

In the account of the committee appointed by the Republican members of the Legislature to report upon the facts, the same statement is given. It is very important to collate all these versions, and we therefore give here the committee's narrative on this particular point:

"About the time of the withdrawal of the Republican members of the House, Mr. WILTZ gave, or caused instructions to be given, to the persons assuming to be Sergeants at Arms not to allow any one to pass out of or to enter the House. Great commotion at once ensued, and quite a number of knives and revolvers were drawn and displayed in a threatening manner. Most of the Republican members had already left the room amid great confusion, when Mr. DUPRE, of Orleans, a Democratic member, moved that the Speaker be requested to call on the United States troops to preserve the peace of the House. The motion prevailed, and a committee, of which Mr. DUPRE was appointed Chairman, was appointed to wait on Gen. DE TROBRIAND and request the interference of United States troops to preserve the peace.

In a short time the committee returned, accompanied by Gen. DE TROBRIAND and staff. Upon the appearance of Gen. DE TROBRIAND on the floor loud applause came from the Democratic side of the House. Gen. DE TROBRIAND moved to the Speaker's desk, and Mr. WILTZ stated in substance the reason for his being summoned, and informed him of the impossibility of his being able to enforce order and preserve peace. Gen. DE TROBRIAND, in substance, the committee being unable to get the exact words, asked Mr. WILTZ whether it was not possible for him to preserve order and keep the peace without calling on him as a United States officer. Mr. WILTZ replied that it was impossible; that he had already instructed his Sergeant at Arms to do so. Then Gen. DE TROBRIAND took action in the matter, and quiet was restored with little trouble. Mr. WILTZ then assured Gen. DE TROBRIAND that his coming had prevented bloodshed, and, as your committee is reliably informed, on motion, thanked him in the name of the General Assembly of Louisiana for his prompt response to the summons of the House, and the General retired."

We may therefore assume it to be a fact, placed beyond all possibility of contradiction or disproof, that the interference of the military was first invoked by the Democrats, and that the object of their invoking it was to keep down the Republican members until they had organized the House in their own way, and voted in the five claimants whose names had not been sent in by the Returning Board. When Democrats declaim against "shoulder-strap despotism," and so forth, they ought at least to remember that it was the representatives of their own party in the State of Louisiana who first invited the interference of that despotism.

After that, Gen. DE TROBRIAND found out that he had made a great blunder in enabling the Democrats to gain illegal possession of the House. The fifty-two Republican members united in sending a petition or application to the Governor for his assistance in restoring them to their rights. "We invoke your aid"—these were their words—"in placing the hall in possession of the members elect, that we may attend to the performance of our duties." In response to this, the Governor applied to the General commanding the department for aid "in expelling intruders and disturbers of the peace, and preserving order." Gen. DE TROBRIAND went back, obtained admission for the fifty-two Republicans, and ordered the five "intruders" to withdraw. Then, and not till then, did the Democrats protest against the presence of the Federal officers in the House. While those officers served their purpose, they were quite willing to have them there; when the tables were turned, they "solemnly protested" against their interference.

This, beyond all doubt, is what happened on the 4th of January. The Democrats in the House—having, as they alleged, fully organized the House—appealed to the Federal troops to preserve order, the Speaker officially declaring that he was unable to do so, and that violence would ensue if the military did not interfere. This, then, is the very state of affairs in which the Federal Constitution makes provision for the interference of the Federal arm. The Democrats solemnly alleged that *they* constituted the House of Representatives, and the Speaker declared that he was legally elected. And under these circumstances, they appealed to the United States for "protection against domestic violence." In what position does all this leave the Democrats? And what right have they to declare that the events of Jan. 4 were brought about by a Republican conspiracy?

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

A sort of echo of the finance debate was heard yesterday, in the House. During the discussion of a bill relating to gold banks, several members took occasion to explain their views on the measure which Mr. MAYNARD rushed through the House so summarily on Thursday last. Mr. RANDALL declared that he had desired to amend the bill by providing for the destruction of the greenbacks when redeemed, and by striking out the sections relating to the fractional currency. The latter he inveighed against as unnecessarily increasing the debt of the United States. This only shows how completely the delusion as to paper money has taken possession of some of our public men. If Mr. RANDALL had not come to look on the fractional notes as of themselves money, he would not have lost sight of the fact that they are in essence a part of the debt of the country, which ought to be paid as much as the bonds.

Mr. GARFIELD, in explaining this very simple and obvious fact to Mr. RANDALL took occasion to avow his own willingness to see all the paper currency of the country issued by the Government; but he added that he believed the popular sentiment was firmly opposed to any such policy. We are not quite sure of that, but we have no doubt that if the people are opposed to further Government issues on any pretext, they are eminently correct in their view. Whatever may be the general theory of Government banking, it is certain that our own Government is utterly unfitted to carry it out as at present organized. Many administrative reforms must be made before any such project could be contemplated without serious alarm. When it is possible for a member of Congress to do what Mr. RODERICK R. BUTLER is described as doing by the Secretary of the Treasury, certainly the field for the exertion of such gentlemen cannot be safely enlarged. The most formidable obstacle in the way of extending the scope of the governmental power in any direction consists in the irresponsible intervention of members of Congress at every step.

During the discussion yesterday an odd illustration was given of the way in which some of the inflationists are affected by their peculiar theories. Mr. HOLMAN objected to allowing any bank to issue gold notes to a greater amount than one million of dollars. Under the law which imposes this restriction, these banks are required to secure their notes by a deposit of bonds one-fourth greater in value at par than the amount of their issues. They are also required to keep on hand one-fourth of the amount of their issues in gold and silver coin. It will be perceived that the security is far greater than is required of banks redeeming in currency. We cannot see why any one bank or dozen banks wishing to issue notes on these terms should not be allowed to do so. Mr. HOLMAN, however, who seems to be afflicted with a species of aurophobia, if we may use the expression, cannot bear the thought of so much currency, equal to gold, being thrown upon the country. The House did not agree with Mr. HOLMAN, and passed the bill.

After it had done this, it picked up the Naval Appropriation bill as it came from the Senate, and passed it. Mr. HALE called attention to the fact that the Senate had only added $20,000 to the House appropriations, and remarked that this was an unprecedented occurrence.

In the Senate the day was spent in discussing the Southern question. Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, made a long speech, in which he submitted good-naturedly to innumerable interruptions. His general argument went to show that the Democrats were not in a position to assail Gen. SHERIDAN for "inhumanity," since they were ready to condone political murder, nor for unconstitutional recommendations, since they persistently ignored the lawlessness of their partisans in the South. For himself, he did not propose to turn back from the policy of the Republican Party till every man's rights were secure.

THE WHOLE ART OF LOBBYING.

If the Pacific Mail investigation had no other result, it would prove of permanent value from the light it sheds upon the inner working of the Washington lobby. The names of some of the chief ornaments of this fraternity have already come out, and more of them are coming. The public has had the benefit of some very frank explanations from the persons who make a business of fostering corruption, and the way in which these carrion scent in the air a project with money in it has already been described by some of themselves with a minuteness which leaves nothing to desire. From the talking to parties at the hotels, "in a private way," to the speaking to members of Congress in "an inquiring way," from the person who, "as an original principle," is in favor of all subsidies, and who speculates in the New-York Stock Exchange on the strength of "points" obtained in Washington, down to the Assistant Doorkeeper, who takes his modest gratuity of $1,500 for delivering pamphlets, or his more ambitious associate, who grabs $11,000 for being "attentive and courteous" to Mr. IRWIN, the evidence of Monday last is a succinct epitomé of the slang, the evasions, the jumble, of men of all shades of character and position who gather round a bill that has "money in it."

This Washington investigation brings out very clearly one point to which we have frequently referred as a characteristic of lobby operations at Albany. We allude to the very disproportionate amount of the sum disbursed for corrupt uses which remains in the hands of middlemen. The people who profess to be able to "influence" legislation absorb a very large share of the funds which are supposed to go into the pockets of legislators. In fact, when once a legislative corruption fund has been voted by any company, there seems to ensue a very lively competition between the officers of the company and a host of more or less corrupt instruments as to how little of the money shall find its way where it is supposed to do most good. The division of such a fund is as little likely to be conducted on any recognized moral principle as the division of the "swag" among a gang of burglars. The greed and corruption of the average legislator is first painted in the strongest possible colors, so as to secure as much money as possible; but when once the reputed seller of votes has made the hardest bargain he can with his employers, he takes care to buy as few votes as possible, and, it may fairly be assumed, to buy those cheaply.

It has been made obvious by the evidence already elicited in the Pacific Mail investigation that at least one-half of the corruption fund voted by the Stockwell Directorate went into the pockets of counsel, newspaper men, spies, petty speculators, and hangers-on at the Capitol generally. The suspicious way in which checks went to and from the offices of the company in New-York suggests the conclusion that some of the leading officers of the concern took their share of the price paid for lobbying the subsidy through Congress. Of course, the opposition to the subsidy was laid entirely at the door of a "bear movement" organized in Wall street. A large force of amateur detectives was kept on duty to record the doings of the opposition—what members they saw, and what kind of arguments they employed. For want of a better head to this somewhat mythical movement, the venerable and astute DANIEL DREW was credited with being its organizer. One of these detectives reported no less than forty times to his chief, ex-Postmaster RANDALL, and the burden of all his communications seems to have been: "It was merely a question as to which had the most money."

The precious gang of scoundrels who were keeping each other "posted" in Washington about a matter over whose disposal they really seem to have exercised very little influence, are not a very creditable product of our system of government. A brood like this can only be developed, in the first instance, where bribes are given and taken in exchange for votes. But as they grow, it becomes their business to exaggerate the proportions of the corruption that nourished them, and to disappoint it of a large share of its accustomed gains. Thus, by a certain law of compensation, the greed of the lobbyist interferes with the trade of the corrupt legislator, and the very excess of the evil threatens its existence. In this way, the Pacific Mail Company, by employing one of the largest and most shameless lobbies ever known in Washington, have, in spite of themselves, rendered some slight service to public morality. That indirect consequence of a most disreputable course of action is no credit to STOCKWELL and his associates. They took money which did not belong to them to apply to a purpose not only illegal but involving the most shameful of all offenses against the institutions of a free State. It would be premature to say whether they or their Washington hirelings were the more corrupt. The latter had, for the more part, no character to lose, and, hence, we have the benefit of their views given with cynical frankness. It would be interesting to hear at this stage what some of the highly respectable members of that board now think of the consequences of their too-notorious resolution.

OUR WINTERS.

People who can thrive in the climate with which we are blessed ought to be able at least to live in that of any country under the sun. A place where the thermometer is likely to range in the course of the seasons between ninety-five degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, and five degrees below, and where it not unfrequently does touch within five degrees of those extremes, is certainly well suited to test the extreme of human endurance. And we do not have to wait from Summer to Winter to undergo a great deal of the strain which these vicissitudes impose upon us. We are now passing through a very cold "term." Saturday night and Sunday gave us the coldest weather we have had for several years, and probably the coldest we shall have this Winter. But the extremity of the cold and the piercing wind were not all that we were obliged to suffer. In the course of a few hours on Saturday, the mercury fell from 35° above to 5° below zero—a change of 40°. Now, when we think that this is rather more than the difference between hot fluids which some persons find palatable and apparently not unwholesome, and boiling water which scalds to death; when we reflect that the temperature of the human body is 98°, and that a continued deviation of 6° either way from this point is the forerunner of certain death, we may get some notion of the severe trials to which we are subjected by such a sudden change as that of Saturday, and also, it is true, of the adaptability of our system to such changes. The average temperature since the 1st of this month has been about 27°, the average high point having been 33° and a fraction, the average low point 21° and a fraction. From this we are suddenly plunged into an atmosphere of between 5° below and 10° above zero—the latter having been the highest point reached on Sunday—the mean of which gives us a fall of 20° below the average of the previous eight days.

To such changes as these we in this country have always been subject, although the remark is not uncommon that Winters are not so cold as they were formerly. And in a certain measure this is true; for, although we have weather as cold as our fathers and grandfathers used to have, it does not seem to be so continuous now as it was in their time. It comes more in "spells," and the spells do not seem—as far as we are able to judge by such testimony as we have—to last so long as they did fifty and a hundred years ago. As cold weather, even in Winter, although it may be seasonable, is not healthy—contrary to the old supposition—it might naturally be supposed that this apparent diminution of the severity of our Winters should make them healthier as well as more pleasant. It is possible that the change has been for the better as to health, but that is not yet ascertained; and there are reasons why it should not be so; and as to pleasantness the question is even more doubtful. For, however advantageous to health it might be if man could so change the face of nature that the Winter temperature of our latitude should vary but a few degrees, and never fall much below the freezing point, there is still a question whether a very cold, dry Winter is not less injurious to health than our alternations of frost and fog, with snow and slop. There are few varieties of our various climate more exhausting to us, than those damp, murky, thawing days which so soon follow our snow-storms, which themselves follow these sudden falls in temperature. A Winter in which the snow falls early, and lies dry and crisp for six weeks, is certainly pleasanter, and there is reason to believe healthier, than one in which we are alternately pinched, blue and shivering, with the thermometer near zero, and steaming under overcoats that we dare not throw off, lest we should be chilled to the marrow with the dampness of an air filled with moisture only a few degrees above the freezing point. The long, hard Winters of Canada and of Russia have this advantage at least over our milder but more variable ones, that they are comparatively dry, and that, being calculable, they may be provided against with a reasonable certainty of fit adaptation. Within doors the Russian or the Canadian is generally comfortable, even in his severest Winter; and out of doors he is subjected only to cold, not to wet feet and damp and bedraggled garments. And, notwithstanding their severe Winters, Russians and Canadians are healthy, and generally are fine-looking people.

Our problem is a difficult one; it is to adapt ourselves, our houses, and our clothing, not so much to the cold as to the changes of our Winters. To accomplish this is worth all the care and attention it may require. The notion generally held till very lately, and even now held by some, that care of this sort enfeebles a race, is unworthy of consideration. The "hardening" system is now thoroughly exploded in the judgment of all competent physiologists. Care in this respect merely husbands the vital force, and the man who does that is the stronger for it in mind and body, the more capable of endurance. We, as a people, are too reckless in this matter, as we are in so many others. As a general rule we do not wrap ourselves up enough in cold weather. It is only of late years that we have begun to wear the good, stout, thick-soled shoes that we require for six months in the year. It makes one shudder to think of the flimsy things in which our fathers and, above all, our mothers, used to shiver through the streets. And we are not all of us quite sensible on these points yet. We are too apt to forget that neglect means disease; that exposure brings sickness and death; that it does so in all countries in the extremes of heat and cold; but, above all, that it does so in the vicissitudes of our climate, which—ending as we began—we say that if a man can endure he need fear no other under the sun.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

This year is likely to be a fruitful one in African geographical discoveries. Sir SAMUEL BAKER left a steamer, in sections, at Gondokoro, near five degrees north latitude, on the Upper Nile, and so arranged that it could all be conveyed, on donkeys or camels, to the lower extremity of the Albert N'yanza, through the wilderness. Col. GORDON, BAKER'S successor, is equally urgent to push forward explorations in Equatorial Africa, and the Khédive, apart from scientific motives, has the more ambitious reasons of the annexation of a large and fertile district, and the purchasing, at the lowest prices, of an immense quantity of ivory a monopoly of the Egyptian Government. It is not incredible that the nominal control of this region near the equator, between the two great lakes, might carry up and down the Nile a flood of profitable commerce. This district can produce cotton and all fruits and vegetables with the greatest abundance, but its chief product is the ivory from the herds of elephants which still roam through its jungles and forests. The natives have been in the habit of furnishing this, and slaves from the interior, in return for a few European manufactures, to the ferocious bands of slave-hunters who have monopolized the traffic. The slave trade has turned the country into a kind of pandemonium, and debased and degraded even the barbarous population which inhabited it.

The Egyptian Government, however, seem determined to break up this diabolical traffic and to promote a regular trade, which will be much more profitable. There is no doubt that, as soon as the horrible expeditions for slaves into the interior are prevented by the strong hand, the natives will gladly bring their ivory in return for beads, tinware, calicoes, tools, and all the nameless articles of European manufacture which delight the savage. One-half of the vices and cruelty of Equatorial Africa come from the slave trade. When the market for this is blocked up, the negroes will, for the first time, come within the possibility of civilization and Christianity.

The course of the Egyptian Government is opening the way for most interesting discoveries in geography. Already, under the orders of the Khédive, our countryman, Col. LONG, has discovered a new lake, which may be one of the long-sought sources of the Nile. When once the little steamer is set afloat on the great Albert Lake a vast number of problems about this region will be solved. This remarkable body of fresh water on the ridge of the African Continent, some half a mile above the sea level, is at least 300 miles long, though its south-western extent is utterly unknown. Nor is its breadth accurately ascertained, though it is apparently about fifty miles. High mountains form its western boundary and precipitous cliffs its eastern. The union of mountain scenery and tropical productions must make it one of the most picturesque sheets of water in the world; and those explorers on the little Egyptian steamer who, during this Winter, shall for the first time plow its waves with a European vessel are to be envied.

It will be remembered that BAKER, in 1864, skirted its north-eastern coasts for thirteen days in the canoes of the natives. Col. LONG has perhaps reached it recently in his adventurous journey. BURTON and SPEKE reached the lake forty or fifty miles south of it, Tanganyika, in 1858; and LIVINGSTONE and STANLEY were in the same neighborhood in 1871. SPEKE again, with GRANT, was only some sixty miles from it on the east in 1862, when they skirted the Victoria Lake. Had LIVINGSTONE and STANLEY but known what BAKER seems now to have learned, that there is a clear canoe passage from Tanganyika through the River Rusizi and the grand Albert N'yanza, even to Mogungo at the mouth of the Victoria Nile, the great explorer would undoubtedly have returned to civilization by that route, and thus saved his life, which was lost at last in following an incorrect theory. For it is clear from Lieut. CAMERON'S explorations that the waters from Tanganyika flow to the south-west, and therefore cannot be the sources of the Nile. On the other hand, SCHWEINFURTH'S journeys to the north-west of the Albert Lake show that the waters there flow toward the Atlantic, so that the water-shed of Africa must be near the equator, and in all probability is just south of the Victoria Lake.

BAKER, in his recent book, speaks of the White Nile at 'Mrooh—the station into which Col. LONG'S new river or lake debouches — as "1,000 yards broad." If this be the case, the source which supplies the water must be a large lake, and LONG'S new lake of "twenty-five miles length" would hardly be sufficient, so that in all probability the unnamed lake is a portion of the White Nile or Somerset River, and a continuation of the Victoria N'yanza. In this case the Victoria Lake must be counted as the highest and principal source of the great historic river, though it is undoubtedly fed by many other streams and lakes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE UNSEATING OF THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Committee on Elections has passed a resolution unseating Delegate Cannon from Utah, but it is understood before it can be reported to the House there will be an effort made by the opposition to secure its reconsideration. The committee agreed that the proceedings of the meeting in which the resolution was passed should be kept secret. What may be the end of the case is very uncertain. Mormon influences have been at work upon Congress exciting sympathy and seeking support, and the Democratic Party is fully committed to sustain the claims of Cannon to his seat. A bill which came up to-day from the Public Lands Committee to grant a right of way for a road to the mines in Little Cottonwood Cañon, involving a conflict between Mormon and Gentile interests was opposed by Cannon and the Democratic members of the House in a body. They resorted to all sorts of delays, and succeeded in forcing the bill over until to-morrow, when it comes up as unfinished business. The contest over it simply shows that the Democrats will all vote for Cannon, but does not indicate that the Republicans will generally vote against him. Only a majority is required to unseat him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DUTIES AND THE REVISED STATUTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a report to the House, in compliance with a resolution of that body, inquiring whether any and, if so, what changes had been made or ordered to be made in the rates or subjects of duties collected at any of the ports of the United States, because of any provisions of the United States statutes as passed at the first session of the Forty-third Congress. The Secretary says that, owing to conflicting interpretations, some explanations were rendered necessary in the circular of Aug. 21, 1874, accompanying the revised copy of title 33, headed "Duties on Imports." No other than the usual course has been followed in the interpretations or in the application of the law, and this has been according to direct order or circular, as also in the correction of errors made by Collectors when known, and the decision of questions in which appeals have been made from Collectors, who, it was alleged, had levied duties in excess. It would be found that but few modifications of the practice of the officers charged with the collection of duties were made. In cases arising subsequent to June 22, 1874, the questions decided were in most cases the same, and they were decided in the same manner, by affirming the original action of the Collectors of Customs, reiterating the previous rulings of the department, or in a few instances reversed, in consequence of the incorporation of the acts of 1864, 1867, and 1870 in the Revised Statutes, and the alternative authority of the acts of 1861 or 1862, both excluded by being dropped from the revision. Few rulings or decisions made subsequent to Oct. 1, 1874, have any significance as illustrating the questions referred to in the resolution. In the various examinations made and directions issued by the department no change has been observed in the text of the law as reproduced in the revision modifying the meaning of the act from which any departure is taken on changing the rates of duty imposed. No one of the acts in terms repealed any other as a whole, but the rates named in each were to apply "in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned," no further or more specific declarations of repeal being made. The Secretary makes further explanations on this subject.

THE CASE OF CONGRESSMAN STOWELL.

The investigation of the charge against Representative Stowell, of having sold a cadetship, was resumed by the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day. The evidence related chiefly to the meeting between Stowell and Graham at Richmond in December last, which was arranged by Worthington and Lathrop, friends of Graham, without consulting either of the parties. Worthington and Lathrop proposed the signing of a card by Graham stating that the entire $1,700 received by the sale of the cadetship was spent for electioneering purposes. Graham did not say whether this was true or false, but the interview and further proceedings on the subject were interrupted.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

A brief interregnum of Shakespeare is now in progress at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and is to terminate with the present week. Until then "The Merchant of Venice" will be given. The reader need not be told that the play is of exceeding interest and beauty, but he may be advised that it is very well acted by Mr. Daly's artists, whose members, just now, include Mr. E. L. Davenport and Miss Carlotta Leclercq; and, further, that its impressiveness is considerably heightened by the redivision, for the purposes of the stage, to which the closet-copy of the tragedy has been subjected. Mr. Davenport, of course, personates *Shylock*, and Miss Leclercq is *Portia*. Mr. Davenport's every effort bears proof of his ripe scholarship and rare experience, and though we should not judge that he has striven so hard to identify himself with *Shylock* as with better-liked personages whom the poet has drawn, and Mr. Davenport has represented, his performance is replete with significant detail, and is at times very forcible. Miss Leclerq's *Portia* is a fit companion-piece for Mr. Davenport's *Shylock*, and in elegance of diction and grace of manner could scarcely be surpassed. The other roles in "The Merchant of Venice" fall to Messrs. James, Harkins, Devere, and Fawcett, and to Miss Varian, all of whom are quite at their ease in dealing with their respective parts. As mentioned already, the programme is not to be changed this week.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual representation for the benefit of the fund of the Société Française de Bienfaisance occurs at the Academy of Music Monday evening. On that occasion, and on that occasion only, Mlle. Aimée and her troupe, who go to Havana forty-eight hours later, will appear in a new opera by Offenbach called "La Jolie Parfumeuse." The Société Française de Bienfaisance is an association worthy of unstinted encouragement. This fact being well known, and the benefit night by which it is to profit having so strong an attraction as we have referred to, the Academy ought to be too small for the audience.

MR. GILL'S LECTURE.

Mr. William F. Gill, of Boston, is to appear at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, and deliver a lecture entitled "Reading and Readers. This effort will introduce, we are told, several "illustrative dramatic readings," and will thus test Mr. Gill's claims as an elocutionist as well as those he puts forth as an author. The late Mr. Bellew having expressed a sincere admiration of Mr. Gill's powers as a reader, we shall be much surprised if the entertainment does not afford gratification.

ALBANY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. TILDEN ON THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY—DEBATE POSTPONED—THE SENATORSHIP—REV. MR. TALMAGE AND POLITICAL SECTARIANISM—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875.

The event of the day here has been the announcement of the Standing Committees of the House, and there is now some prospect of the contest for the United States Senatorship being actively opened and terminated by a short, sharp, and decisive struggle, which will culminate, in all probability, one week from to-day, in a choice on the first or second ballot. The list of chairmen of committees embodied in my letter of yesterday, as will be seen by the official list promulgated to-day, was accurate with but one exception. At an early hour this morning Mr. Sherman was taken off the Committee on Cities, and the chairmanship given to Mr. Daly, of New-York, thus changing the aspect of affairs on one or two other but less important committees. Mr. Fream, of Ulster, had been originally named as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, but as there was a strong pressure brought to bear to prevent New-York from getting the chairmanship of Cities on the part of delegations from other cities, Queens County among others was conciliated by giving her the chairmanship of Commerce and Navigation. To have given Ways and Means, Canals, Cities, and Insurance to one section of the State would have been productive of no little dissatisfaction. As it is, the country delegates are not pleased with the composition of the Committee on Cities, four members of which are chosen from New-York, while their representation on the Judiciary and other prominent committees is so marked and numerous. There is a great deal of insinuation and intimation that the explanation is to be found in Mr. Maguire's visit of consultation to John Kelly during the recess. In one respect, however, Tammany Hall has achieved a barren victory, as in its greed of its leaders for the important committees, among which are Cities and the Judiciary, they very largely miscalculated their importance. The new committee on General Local and Special Laws is perhaps the most important in the House as it virtually overshadows and embraces within itself the functions which have generally been exercised by the two committees named, in which Tammany succeeded in obtaining the first places. As already stated, the chairmanship of this reorganized committee is given to Kings, which has, in this respect, at least, largely "euchred" John Kelly's party. Mr. Kennaday is an able lawyer, a gentleman of high social standing and wealth, and was indorsed strongly for the place by the leading members of the New-York and Brooklyn Bar. As a whole, there is a general impression that Speaker Maguire has made the best committees possible out of the poor material at his command, so far as the Democratic side of the House is concerned, and there is comparatively little grumbling to be heard. As a gentleman of considerable prominence in politics said to me to-day, "He had so few men of ability to choose from that he could easily find places for them, and the incompetent and inexperienced members, even if they felt like grumbling, are afraid of their own voices."

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

There has been very little done to-day in the matter of the Senatorship, as attention was absorbed in expectation of the committee appointments, and after they were announced everybody was busy in finding his colleagues in committees and in getting into shape for business. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's paper, *The Christian at Work*, of this week has an article on the Senatorship, in which it takes strong sectarian ground against Mr. Kernan as a Roman Catholic, and charges Catholicism with being the enemy of education, quoting Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees to sustain this latter point. The article concludes by asking the co-operation of all Protestant members against Kernan. Copies of the paper, with the editorial marked, have been mailed to the members of both Houses here, and have created much comment. Mr. Kernan's supporters seem confident, but do not display any open activity. Gov. Seymour had not arrived up to 5 o'clock P. M., and as his promised advent in Mr. Kernan's interest has been postponed so often during the past three or four days, it is now openly asserted that he does not intend to exert himself in the canvass, and that the announcement that he would do so was only made to stimulate Kernan's friends. The Murphy managers appear full of confidence, and are unquestionably industrious, and they promise a development of their strength ere many days which will astonish many of the friends of Mr. Kernan. The Senatorial caucus, by some sort of unauthoritative understanding on somebody's part, was announced first for Friday night, and up to the present hour the general impression is that it will be held on Thursday night. There is a movement on foot now, among the inner circles, to have it carried over until Monday night, the evening preceding the election, and the caucus committees of both Houses, of which Senator Jacobs and Assemblyman Waehner are the respective chairmen, will hold a conference to-night to determine the question. There is very good reason to believe that the caucus will be postponed until Monday night, Speaker Maguire being among the number who desire this course to be followed, if not at variance with precedent.

In the Republican caucus Gov. Dix will, beyond reasonable doubt, receive the complimentary and *pro forma* nomination for the Senatorship. The friends of Congressman W. A. Wheeler are also desirous of presenting his name in the caucus, and are taking steps in that direction.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings in the Assembly to-day were brief and unimportant as to matters of legislative business. Mr. Daly, of New-York, offered a resolution, by unanimous consent, providing for the extension of the Committee on Local and Special Laws to a membership of nine persons, and changing its title by prefixing the word "General," which was adopted. Mr. Hess, of New-York, introduced a concurrent resolution petitioning Congress to take early action on a bill of appropriation for the completion of the Hell Gate improvements, so as to extend and perfect the commercial facilities of the port of New-York, and the navigation of Harlem and East Rivers.

Mr. Smith, of New-York, also introduced a similar resolution, having reference to the improvement of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, so as to facilitate and shorten the course of navigation between the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, and to relieve the East River between New-York and Brooklyn of excessive traffic. Both resolutions were referred under the rule.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The message from Gov. Tilden on the Louisiana difficulty was read, and Mr. Daly, of New-York, moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft responsive resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Alvord, the message and resolution were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, so that they may be brought up to-day and treated understandingly, after the members shall have had time to read and comprehend the force or meaning of the message.

With the announcement of the committees the proceedings terminated.

The Republican members of both Houses will hold a joint conference this evening in the rooms of Messrs. Husted and Alvord to determine on their course in the debate to-morrow on the Louisiana question.

THE LIST OF COMMITTEES.

The list of Committees was announced by the Speaker as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Hammond, of Ontario; Davis, of Washington: Talmadge, of Kings; Johnson, of Oswego; Vosburgh, of Albany; Daly, of New-York; Husted, of Westchester; Alvord, of Onondaga; Miller, of Herkimer.

Judiciary—Messrs. Waehner, of New-York; Kennaday, of Kings; Hammond, of Ontario; Benedict, of Schenectady; Dessar, of New-York; Shields, of West Chester; Prince, of Queens; Vedder, of Cattaraugus; Struble, of Yates.

Cities—Messrs. Daly, of New-York; G. Taylor, of Monroe; McGroarty, of Kings; T. J. Campbell, of New-York; Cleary, of Rensselaer; Kirk, of New-York; Worth, of Kings; Braman, of Albany; Hess, of New-York.

Canals—Messrs. Page, of Oswego; Cole, of Monroe; Davis, of Washington; Kshinka, of Albany; Hogan, of Seneca; Ransom, of Erie; Alvord, of Onondaga; Miller, of Herkimer; Lillybridge, of Oneida.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Oakley, of Queens; Fream, of Ulster; Hanrahan, of Erie; Vosburgh, of Albany; Christopher, of Putnam; Silverman, of Kings; Smith, of New-York; Clark, of Wayne; Daggett, of Oswego.

Railroads—Messrs. Mackin, of Dutchess; Stephens, of Richmond; Miller, of New-York; Schenck, of Montgomery; Fish, of Schuyler; Bennett, of New-York; Coffee, of Kings; Stacy, of Allegany; Badger, of Franklin.

Insurance—Messrs. Faulkner, of Livingston; Oakley, of Queens; Talmadge, of Kings; Ives, of Oneida; Brown, of Rockland; Costigan, of New-York; Husted, of Westchester; Farrar, of Columbia; Calkins, of Essex.

Claims—Messrs. Coffee, of Kings; Barkley, of Greene; Cole, of Monroe; Edson, of Chautauqua; Pierson, of Steuben; Whitbeck, of Rensselaer; Lincoln, of Ontario; Sherwood, of Broome; Comstock, of Niagara.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Ely, of Otsego; Fish, of Schuyler; Edson, of Chautauqua; Griffin, of Warren; O'Keefe, of Kings; Merwin, of Lewis; Petty, of Suffolk; Law, of Washington; Bordwell, of Niagara.

Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Stephens, of Richmond; Mackin, of Dutchess; Scudder, of Cattaraugus; Schieffelin, of Westchester; Wenzel, of Sullivan; Lewis, of Oneida; Barrow, of Onondaga; Hussey, of Cayuga; Hepburn, of St. Lawrence.

Internal Affairs—W. Johnson, of Oswego; Shattuck, of Steuben; Beardsley, of Cayuga; Roscoe, of Schoharie; Stauf, of New-York; Rich, of Monroe; Yost, of Jefferson; Gallagher, of Erie; Decker, of Delaware.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Kirk, of New-York; Kshinka, of Albany; Miller, of Orange; Cook, of Otsego; Holmes, of Chenango; Reilly, of New-York; Tewksbury, of Wyoming; Seward, of New-York; Burtis, of Kings.

Public Printing—Messrs. Friend, of Orange; Hammond, of Ontario; Broas, of Dutchess; Costigan, of New-York; Schuyler, of Tompkins; Bradley, of Kings; West, of Saratoga; Braman, of Albany; Lawson, of Erie.

Banks—Messrs. Schuyler, of Tompkins; Shattuck, of Steuben; J. W. Miller, of Orange; Berry, of Madison; T. C. Campbell, of New-York; Silverman, of Kings, McAfee, of New-York; Comstock, of Niagara; Fay, of Fulton and Hamilton.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Cleary, of Rensselaer; Keenan, of New-York; Rich, of Monroe; Holmes, of Chenango; Broas, of Dutchess; Griffin, of Warren; West, of Saratoga; Pope, of St. Lawrence; Bishop, of Tioga.

Militia—Messrs. Vosburgh, of Albany; Cooke, of Otsego; Schenck, of Montgomery; Beach, of New-York; Beardsley, of Cayuga; Ives, of Oneida; Husted, of Westchester; McAfee, of New-York; Taylor, of Rensselaer.

Agriculture—Messrs. Shattuck, of Steuben; Scudder, of Cattaraugus; Merwin, of Lewis; Berry, of Oneida; Witbeck, of Rensselaer; Sanford, of St. Lawrence, and Tewksbury, of Wyoming.

State Prisons—Messrs. Sherman, of Oneida; Beardsley, of Cayuga; Lawrence, of Columbia; Shiel, of Westchester; Ransom, of Erie; Gedney, of New-York, and Bowen, of Clinton.

Public Education—Messrs. Taylor, of Monroe; Hogan, of Seneca; Bennett, of New-York; Benedict, of Schenectady; Faulkner, of Livingston; Friend, of Orange; Whitmore, of Cortland; Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, and Burtis, of Kings.

Grievances—Messrs. Krack, of Ulster; Hanrahan, of Erie; Ely, of Otsego; Lewis, of Oneida; Roscoe, of Schoharie; Farrar, of Columbia, and Petty, of Suffolk.

Public Health—Messrs. Wurtz, of Ulster; Kshinka, of Albany; Beach, of New-York; Fish, of Schuyler; O'Keefe, of Kings; Hauschell, of New-York; Stacy, of Allegany; Houghton, of Saratoga, and Hinckley, of Chautauqua.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Ransom, of Erie; Lawrence, of Columbia; Barkley, of Greene; Muller, of New-York; Pierson, of Steuben; Wetherbee, of Orleans, and Houghton, of Saratoga.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. T. J. Campbell, of New-York; Mackin, of Dutchess; Friend, of Orange; Brogan, of New-York; Page, of Oswego; Pope, of St. Lawrence; Green, of Genesee.

Petition of Aliens—Messrs. Edson, of Chautauqua; Brown, of Rockland; Dessar, of New-York; Bradley, of Kings; Wurtz, of Ulster; Peck, of Jefferson, and Johnson, of Erie.

Civil Divisions—Messrs. Christopher, of Putnam; Fream, of Ulster; Smith, of New-York; Lewis, of Oneida; Pierson, of Steuben; Fay, of Fulton, and Hamilton Wilds, of Delaware.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Hauschel, of New-York; McGroarty, of Kings; Brown, of Rockland; Benedict, of Schenectady; Schieffelin, of Westchester; McGowan, of New-York; Sanford, of St. Lawrence; Russell, of Wayne; Gedney, of New-York.

Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Muller, of New-York; Wurts, of Ulster; Ely, of Otsego; Hanrahan, of Erie; Worth, of Kings; Merwin, of Lewis; Slingerland, of Albany.

Expenses of the Executive Department—Messrs. McGowan, of New-York; Keenan, of New-York; Wenzel, of Sullivan; Barkley, of Greene; Bramary, of Albany; Faulkner, of Livingston; Calkins, of Essex.

Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Berry, of Madison; Krack, of Ulster; Scudder, of Cattaraugus; Brogan, of New-York; Bradley, of Kings; Law, of Washington; Lillybridge, of Oneida.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Lawrence, of Columbia; Stauf, of New-York; Cole, of Monroe; Ives, of Oneida; Oakley, of Cattaraugus; Green, of Genesee.

Public Lands—Messrs. Keenan, of New-York; Broas, of Dutchess; Stephens, of Richmond; G. Taylor, of Monroe; Clarke, of Wayne; Griffin, of Warren; Tremain, of Onondaga.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Talmadge, of Kings; Brogan, of New-York; Fream, of Ulster; Cook, of Otsego; Waehner, of New-York; Miller, of Herkimer; Barrow, of Onondaga.

Joint Library—Messrs. Sheil, of Westchester; Beach, of New-York; Hogan, of Seneca; Bishop, of Tioga; Whitmore, of Cortland.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Davis, of Washington; Hauschel, of New-York; Kennedy, of Kings; Cleary, of Rensselaer; Holmes, of Chenango; Hussey, of Cayuga; Lawson, of Erie.

General, Local, and Special Laws—Messrs. Kennedy, of Kings; T. C. Campbell, of New-York; Schieffelin, of Westchester; Sherman, of Oneida; Schuyler, of Tompkins; McGowan, of New-York; Prince, of Queens; Alvord, of Onondaga; Seward, of New-York.

Rules—Messrs. Sherman, of Oneida; Daly, of New-York; Kirk, of New-York; Alvord, of Onondaga; Husted, of Westchester.

Subcommittee of the Whole—Messrs. McGroarty, of Kings; Muller, of New-York; Dessar, of New-York; Christopher, of Putnam; Roscoe, of Schoharie; Wenzel, of Sullivan; Badger, of Franklin; Bowen, of Clinton; Tremain, of Onondaga; Daggett, of Oswego; Wellington, of Madison; Ely, of Otsego; Lincoln, of Ontario; Rich, of Monroe; Bordwell, of Niagara; Hanrahan, of Erie.

LOUISIANA—GOV. TILDEN'S MESSAGE IN THE SENATE.

A SHARP CONTEST ON RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED BY THE DEMOCRATS—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND THE RESOLUTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Although, as had been anticipated, the Senate gave its chief attention to-day to the consideration of the Louisiana difficulties, yet, after upward of two hours had been spent upon the subject, no notable speech had been made, and no satisfactory conclusion had been reached, as the time was consumed in parliamentary quibbling and in repeated callings of the yeas and nays. As is usual upon such occasions, there were abundant professions of the entire disregard of all party ties, and yet the whole subject was treated in a strictly partisan manner. The Democratic policy, of course, was to bring on an instant discussion of the subject, and to carry through as undiscriminating a denouncement of the Administration as possible, while the Republicans, though perfectly willing to promise any amount of discussion when it could be based on more certain information than that now in the possession of either the Democrats or Republicans, were yet anxious to postpone any present consideration of so serious a subject. Accordingly, all the aggressive movements were made by the Democrats, and of these principally by Senators Lord and Johnson; but the Republicans, conscious that they were the stronger party, contented themselves with moving to lay each successive Democratic motion on the table, and with keeping sharp watch to see that the Democratic orators did not make speeches on the merits of the question under the pretense of explaining the reasons for asking to be excused from voting. This was a course which was repeatedly adopted, and it placed the President of the Senate in an embarrassing position, from which, however, he rescued himself quite creditably. He, of course, was rather inclined to let the debate run its course, and so when by the tactics which have been mentioned Senator Johnson attempted to debate a question which the rules of the Senate do not allow to be debated, he decided that he could not tell whether a Senator's remarks were or were not in order until they were finished. The decision of course was untenable, and would have admitted any amount of speech-making; but as soon as Senator Wood called the President's attention to it, as he did very speedily, he admitted the point, and thereafter kept the debate within parliamentary limits.

These were the salient points of this morning's proceedings, and a more detailed outline can be very briefly given. The subject was opened by the introduction by Senator Jarvis Lord of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from domestic violence, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened; and,

Whereas, It is the inherent and constitutional right of every legislative body in the United States, and in every State, including Louisiana, to judge of the election and qualification of its members; and,

Whereas, Without application from the Legislature of Louisiana, which had convened, and without the existence of domestic violence to justify application from the Executive if the Legislature had not convened, the soldiery of the United States surrounded the Capitol of that State on the 4th day of January inst., invaded one of the Houses of the Legislature, expelled at the point of the bayonet a number of its members who had been formally admitted to their seats, and dispersed the legislative body; therefore,

Resolved, the Assembly concurring, That such invasion of the Legislature and overthrow of the legislative power of a State is a gross and wanton act of usurpation, in violation of the constitutional guarantee, tending to promote domestic violence and destruction of the form and substance of representative government and constitutional liberty; that it merits the unqualified condemnation of this Legislature, and all that are in any way responsible for it deserve to suffer the extreme penalty of any law that may be applicable to their crimes, and the execration of every friend of free government.

Senator Woodin immediately moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and upon the yeas and nays being called, the motion was carried.

The resolutions having been tabled, Senator Johnson moved that they be made the order of the day for to-morrow, but before any action could be taken on the motion the Governor's message was introduced and read by the Clerk, as follows:

GOV. TILDEN'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1875.

To the Legislature:

On your reassembling I deem it to be my duty to invite your attention to the grave events which have happened in our sister State of Louisiana. The interval of your adjournment has afforded you an opportunity to receive the statements of the parties concerned in those occurrences, particularly that of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in his official report to the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 8, 1875. You are now enabled to know with certainty all the facts necessary to form a just and deliberate judgment as to the nature of the principal acts which have created so much public excitement.

THE MILITARY INTERVENTION.

According to the official report of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, United States soldiers entered the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana while that body was in session and removed from it five of its members. The pretexts for that act are: First, that it was done under directions from the Governor of the State recognized by the President; second, that the persons removed had no legal right to be there; third, that a fear existed in the mind of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan that in some undefined contingency violence might happen. With respect to the first and second of these pretexts, it is a decisive answer that the Louisiana House of Representatives had, by the Constitution of that State, the exclusive judgment as to the right of these members to seats; that its judgment is subject to no review by any judicial authority, still less a review by the Governor or by any officer of the United States Army; that its judgment in favor of these members thus partly reviewed, is binding in law and conclusive upon the Governor and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and upon everybody else. In respect to the third pretext, the fear in the mind of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan of possible future violence, when no violence really existed, is not only no lawful occasion, but even no excuse for an invasion of the right of the House of Representatives of Louisiana to judge for itself of the title to seats of its own members. Interference by United States soldiers was not only unlawful, but was without the color of legality—it was an act of naked physical force in violation of the laws and Constitution of Louisiana and of the laws and Constitution of the United States. There is a case of a disputed seat in the Senate of this State now pending. Another was determined at the last session. The transaction in Louisiana is as if, at the instance of the Governor of this State, Gen. Hancock, or any officer specially deputed by the President, commanding in this department, should send a file of Federal soldiers and remove the incumbent to whom the seat had been adjudged by the Senate. That disorders have formerly existed in Louisiana makes no difference, for the laws to which the President and Congress are parties recognize the complete restoration of her autonomy. The right of her legislative bodies to determine the title of their members is as perfect and absolute as the right of the Assembly or the Senate of New-York.

SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

The animus of the transaction as indicated by the correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and the Secretary of War is infinitely worse than the transaction itself. On the day after this event, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan sent a dispatch proposing that a class of citizens indefinite in numbers and description, should be declared either by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President to be banditti, and then intimated his purpose to try them and execute them by military commission. On the next day Gen. Belknap, the Secretary of War, telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan that "the President and all of us have full confidence in and thoroughly approve your course." The nature of the acts thus proposed by the officer second in command of the Army of the United States, and thus adopted and sanctioned by the President and his constitutional advisers, is plainly declared by the common law in the recent case of "The Queen against Nelson." The present Lord Chief Justice of England, in delivering the charge to the Grand Jury, declared that, supposing there is no jurisdiction at all, that the whole proceeding is *coram non judice*; that the judicial functions are exercised by persons who have no judicial authority or power, and a man's life is taken—that is murder, for murder is putting a man to death without a justification, or without any of those mitigating circumstances which reduce the crime of murder to one of a lower degree. Thus in the case put by Lord Coke, of a Lieutenant, having a commission of martial law, who puts a man to death by martial law in time of peace. That, says Lord Coke, is murder. Such are the established doctrines of the jurists and courts of this country and of England. Such is the voice of the common law. Glorious jurisprudence of freedom—birthright of every American citizen. Its stern logic declares that such an execution of any human being as was proposed and sanctioned in this correspondence would be murder by our laws, and that every functionary, civil or military, who should instigate it, aid or abet it, or become in any manner a party to it before the fact, would be guilty as a principal in that crime.

THE GUARDS AGAINST UNLAWFUL MILITARY VIOLENCE.

The patriot statesmen who achieved our national independence and formed our institutions of free government foreboded, if we should ever fall into intestine strife, that the ideas it would inspire in the military mind, of insubordination to the laws and of uncivil ambition, and the habit it would generate in the people, of acquiescence in acts of unlawful military violence, would imperil, if not destroy civil liberty. Events compelled us to a manly choice of confronting these dangers in a struggle to save our country from dismemberment, and to vindicate the just rights of the Federal Union. Having triumphed in that struggle, now forever closed, we are made sensible of the wise foresight of the founders of our freedom in their naming of the opposite dangers which would attend our success. Those dangers come to us in acts of illegal military violence committed in times of peace; in the usurpation by the soldiery of the power to decide the membership of our legislative assemblies, whose right to judge exclusively in such cases has ever been guarded with peculiar jealousy by our race; in the proposal made and accepted by our highest civil and military functionaries, to subject our abuses to a tribunal in which a military officer will decide, without appeal, what person, happening to be found in the locality, shall be sent to them for trial, will appoint the members of the court, will review and confirm or change the judgment and the sentence, and may order instant execution, and in which the accused will be tried in secret and without counsel for his defense. This proposition is thus made and sanctioned, notwithstanding that for similar acts our English ancestors sent the first Charles to the scaffold and expelled the second James from the throne. Our own forefathers, excited by kindred tyranny, and planting freedom in the wilderness, were careful to insert in all our Constitutions positive prohibitions against the application to any but military persons of such tribunals.

THE DUTY OF NEW-YORK.

Unless such a proposition shall be condemned by a public reprobation, which will make it memorable and a warning to all future officers of the State and the army, the decay of the jealous spirit of freedom, the loss of our ancestral traditions of liberty acquired through ages of conflict and sacrifice, the education of the present generation to servile acquiescence in the maxims and practices of tyranny, will have realized the fears of Washington, and Jay, and Clinton, and their compatriots. New-York, first of the Commonwealths of the American Union in population and resources, and in military power, should declare her sentiments on this occasion with a distinctness, a dignity, and a solemn emphasis which will command the thoughtful attention of Congress, of her sister States, and of the people of our whole country with the same unanimity with which she upheld the arms of the Union in the past conflict. She should now address herself to the great and most sacred duty of re-establishing civil liberty and the personal rights of individuals, of restoring the ideas and habits of freedom, and of reasserting the supremacy of the civil authorities over military power throughout the Republic.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the reading of the message, Senator Jacobs moved that it be referred to a special committee of three, upon which each party should be represented, and which should be instructed to report to-morrow; but the proposition was immediately tabled, upon the motion of Senator Woodin, and by the same vote as that before recorded. The result of this action seemed to take some of the Senators a little by surprise, for, as the President decided, the Governor's message was carried upon the table along with Senator Jacobs' resolution. Here the matter rested. Senator Laning did indeed afterward move that the message be taken from the table, and made the special order of the day for Thursday morning, and Senator Johnson also moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday morning; but both of these motions were negatived by the same vote of 15 to 12. There is, however, every probability that the majority do not intend to thus summarily and finally dispose of so important a document as the Governor's message, but that more definite action of some sort will be taken upon it within the next day or two.

MEETING OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CAUCUS COMMITTEES ON THE SENATORSHIP—A SHARP DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE FRIENDS OF MR. MURPHY AND MR. KERNAN—THE GENERAL CAUCUS FIXED FOR FRIDAY EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Senatorial contest has begun to assume serious shape to-night, and I have reason to believe that the result at the caucus meeting, which has now been definitely fixed for Friday afternoon, will astonish the friends of Mr. Kernan. The Caucus Committees of the Senate and Assembly met this evening at Congress Hall, all the members present. At the outset quite a sharp discussion arose as preliminary to the main question of fixing a time for the general caucus, in reference to the call which had been circulated, without authority, and signed by a number of members, making Thursday night the time of meeting. This it was well understood was done in the Kernan interest. The discussion was finally closed by a motion made by Senator Jacobs, that the caucus be called for Monday evening. Senator Johnson moved to amend by making it for Thursday evening. On this proposition a sharp controversy ensued between Messrs. Jacobs and Johnson, at times approaching bitterness, Johnson representing Kernan and Jacobs the Murphy interest. Mr. Johnson's amendment and Mr. Jacobs' original motion were both lost, and Mr. Jacobs then moved to fix the caucus for Saturday evening. This also was lost. Mr. Johnson insisted on having it for Thursday evening, claiming that it would give every member a chance to go home on Friday evening. Mr. Mackin, of Dutchess, finally proposed Friday, at 4 P. M., which was also beaten by a vote of 5 to 3. Considerable discussion followed, and finally Jacobs and McGroarty changed their votes, which carried Mackin's proposition. To the surprise of Johnson and his friends, Jacobs stated that the time fixed was entirely satisfactory to the supporters of Mr. Murphy. Upon this Mr. Johnson made an appeal for Thursday evening, but Murphy's friends would not accede to it, and eventually the call was signed by every member of both committees. A motion was next made that the committees name the officers of the caucus meeting, but it was opposed by Jacobs, and it was laid over. It is the intention of the Kernan party to have the vote on nomination taken *viva voec*, but the friends of Murphy will strenuously insist on the vote being taken by ballot. The desire on the part of the Kernan men to have the vote taken *viva voce* is regarded as an indication that they feel it necessary to watch their men closely and put them on record. It is a common remark here among Kernan men that "if they were to vote against Kernan they could not go back to their constituencies." Meantime the Murphy party announce with evident satisfaction that they are now perfectly content with the attitude of Judge Church's friends on this canvass, and some exciting developments may be confidently looked for within the next twenty-four hours. In other words, prominent men here assert that a combination has been made between the Church and Murphy parties, and many of Judge Church's most influential partisans will arrive here to-morrow, to work with the Kings County people. Meantime Gov. Seymour has not yet arrived to sustain Mr. Kernan's chances, and his arrival is once more promised for "to-morrow."

The Republican members of the Senate and Assembly had a private conference to-night, and agreed upon a plan of action in reference to the debate which is expected to take place on the Governor's message and the resolution on the Louisiana troubles. They decline for prudential reasons to disclose the course agreed on.

THE REVOLT AT LINCOLN PENITENTIARY.

OMAHA, Jan. 12.—Troops sent from here last night arrived at Lincoln about 1 o'clock, and at 9 this morning gained possession of the penitentiary without loss of life, though the prisoners withstood them with determination. None of the latter escaped.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF A CROCKERY WAREHOUSE.

SWEENEY'S HOTEL AND ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH THREATENED, BUT SAVED BY FIREMEN—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $190,000.

The extensive crockery warehouse of James M. Shaw & Co., No. 78 Chatham street, and No. 25 Duane street, was almost completely destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of nearly $200,000. During the progress of the fire Sweeny's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Duane streets, and St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Duane street and City Hall place, were threatened with destruction, but were saved by the well-directed efforts of the firemen. The crockery warehouse consists of two buildings in the form of an L, one fronting on Chatham street and the other on Duane street, and are connected at the rear. The building on Chatham street is an old three-story brick house, while the Duane street building is a comparatively new brick structure, five stories in height, with a massive iron front. In the angle formed by the two buildings is situated Sweeny's Hotel, a six-story brick building, and immediately adjoining, and to the west of the Duane street building, is situated St. Andrew's Church, a plain brick structure, surmounted by a wooden steeple over the eastern portion of the roof. The origin of the fire is involved in considerable mystery. The porters employed by Shaw & Co. arrived at the store at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and one of them, who carried, the keys, opened the establishment. Everything appeared to be all right, and no sign of the fire was then observed. Between 7:30 and 7:45 o'clock a mass of straw and hay in the sub-cellar of the Duane street building, which is used as a packing room, was discovered to be on fire. Efforts were immediately made to extinguish the fire by means of a Babcock extinguisher, and no alarm was given until the porters found that they were unable to cope with the increasing flames. At 7:48 the first alarm was sent out by the fire alarm telegraph, and this was promply responded to by Engines Nos. 7, 12, 31, 29, and 4, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 10, and 8. Chief of Battalion Bonner came in command of this detachment, and finding that the flames had gained rapid headway and taken possession of the basement and sub-cellar of the building, ordered a second alarm to be sent out at 7:52. To this call for assistance, Engines Nos. 6, 9, and 27, and Hook and Ladder No. 9 responded. The steamers were stationed at the most available hydrants in the vicinity of the burning building, and in a very short time a number of powerful streams of water were being thrown against the flames. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen the flames spread rapidly, and rushing up through the elevators gained the upper floors and the roof of the Duane street building, and also extended into the Chatham street building, there being no means of shutting off communication between the two buildings. At this juncture Chief Eli Bates and Assistant Chief Shay arrived and took command of the force of firemen on the ground. The flames had by this time enveloped the upper floors of the buildings, and were gushing out of the windows and over the roof, threatening with destruction the church and the hotel on either side. The wooden spire of the church was smoking from the intense heat to which it was subjected, when Chief Bates ordered a line of hose to be taken through a narrow alley, between the church and the building, and in a few moments a stream of water was playing upon the steeple and the roof of the church, and by keeping them thoroughly wet the firemen succeeded in saving the sacred edifice from destruction. Owing to the close proximity of the hotel it was deemed necessary by Chief Bates to sound a third alarm, which brought to the scene of the conflagration Engines No. 10, No. 20, and No. 32, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. In addition to the above-named steamers, Engine No. 15, after responding to a false alarm sent out from the Essex Market bell-tower, hurried to the fire in Duane street, and was set to work with the others. At this time no less than twelve steamers were working on the fire, and launching powerful streams of water against the flames. Lines of hose were conveyed through a tenement-house on City Hall place, and in this manner the flames burning in the interior of the store were reached. The roof of Sweeny's Hotel formed good vantage ground for the operations of the firemen, and a number of lines were established on the roof and the streams of water thrown into the burning building. The flames were by these means completely surrounded, and were fought by the firemen in the most determined manner until by noon, after over four hours of hard and exhausting labor they succeeded in gaining the mastery over the fire, and before 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was finally extinguished. Owing to the intense cold the firemen suffered severely, some of them having their hands and ears frost-bitten. They are entitled to great credit for their prompt and determined action. The loss by the fire is very heavy. The five-story building on Duane street is almost entirely gutted. The basement and sub-cellar and the third, fourth, and fifth floors are burned out, while, singular as it may appear, the front portion of the second floor is only partially destroyed, the large plates of glass in the front windows remaining unbroken. The rear portion of the Chatham street store was gutted. The damage to the buildings is estimated by Mr. James M. Shaw at $40,000. They are owned by the firm, and insured in the following companies: Equitable, Tennessee, $3,000; Firemen's Fund, California, $3,000; Williamsburg City, $4,000; Adriatic, $5,000; Mechanics', $5,000; Knickerbocker, $5,000; Metropolitan, $5,000. Total, $30,000. In regard to the loss on the stock Mr. Shaw stated that he could not give any correct estimate of the value at present, as he had just commenced to take stock. He was under the impression that the value of the stock would reach $200,000. He estimated the loss at $150,000, and the insurances are as follows: Exchange, New-York, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Montauk, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; Globe, Chicago, $2,500; Virginia Fire and Marine, $2,500; Mississippi Valley, $2,500; Brewers' and Maltsters', $2,500; Citizens' Missouri, $2,500; Meriden, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, California, $3,000; Commercial, Albany, $2,500; Fairfield County, $2,500; Lafayette, $2,500; Lorillard, $2,500; Commercial, New-York, $2,500; New-Hampshire, $2,500; Atlantic and Pacific, Chicago, $2,500; Hope, $2,500; Sun, Cleveland, $2,500; Fanueil Hall, $2,500; Lycoming, Pennsylvania, $2,500; Globe, New-York, $2,500; People's, New-York, $2,500; People's, Tennessee, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; National, Hartford, $2,500; Ætna, New-York, $2,500; Girard, $2,000; Hamilton, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $2,500; Clay, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; Manufacturers' and Builders', $2,500; Security, New-Haven, $2,500; Merchants', New-Jersey, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500, and $25,000 in other companies, the names of which could not be ascertained. The damage to Sweeny's Hotel and St. Andrew's Church is very trifling. Capt. Lowery and Sergt. Loonie, of the Sixth Precinct, were in command of the Police force at the fire which consisted of detachments from the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Precincts. The Police and firemen were furnished with a bountiful breakfast by Mr. Daniel Sweeney, of Sweeney's Hotel.

OTHER FIRES.

At a late hour on Monday night a one-story frame stable, situated on Railroad avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth streets, owned and occupied by Albert Davis, was destroyed by fire. Three cows and one horse were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $700; insured for $400. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the kindling-wood manufactory of John H. Rapp, Nos. 363, 365, and 367 Rivington street, originating in some unknown manner. Before the flames could be extinguished the building and contents were damaged to the amount of $12,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the green-house of John Fitzpatrick, situated at the corner of the Boulevard and One Hundredth street, caused by a defective flue. Damage, $150; insured.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the apartments of Mrs. McKenna, on the second floor of the tenement house in the rear of No. 336 West Forty-eighth street, caused by hot ashes being placed in a wooden box. Damage to furniture, $150. The building is owned by Ann Peterson and is insured for $500 in the United States Insurance Company.

Bartlett & Cutting's paper mills at Dalton, Mass., were burned on Monday night, the fire originating in the rag-room. The buildings were totally destroyed. Loss $100,000; insurance $60,000, divided among twenty-nine companies, the Queen, Commercial, Union, and Amazon sustaining the heaviest losses. Fifty persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

Last night the large carriage and wagon manufactory and repository of A. & W. F. Decamp, at Dayton, Ohio, with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000; fully insured.

FLORIDA.

VIRTUAL CENSURE OF THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS BY THE LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 12.—The Senate met to-day and adjourned. No organization has yet been effected. In the House a resolution was adopted requesting Messrs. Gordon and Stephens, of Georgia, to look after the interests of Florida until Messrs. Conover, Purman, and Walls find it convenient to return to Washington. It was ordered that copies of the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 26 to 14, be sent to Messrs. Gordon and Stephens. A resolution was also adopted referring Mr. Purman's claim to a seat in the House to a special committee. His chances are not considered good.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The first meeting for the present year of the members of the Bar Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh street. William M. Evarts presided. The Treasurer reported the sum of $21,442 03 to the credit of the general fund and $517 01 to the credit of the library fund. The total expenses for the year were $11,476 55. The Auditing Committee reported the accounts of the Treasurer to be correct. The Library Committee reported the total number of volumes as 7,614, being an increase over last year of 867 volumes. The following new members were balloted for and declared elected: Messrs. Clarence C. Edgerton, Henry G. De Forest, Ludlow Ogden, Samuel Jamison, and George W. Blunt. The resignation of the Secretary, A. R. McDonough, was accepted and a resolution of thanks tendered him for the faithful performance of his duties. The Law Committee was empowered by resolution to secure the passage of the act amending the law of evidence with regard to disputed writings, during the present session of the Legislature. A resolution suggesting that the members of the Association should not use the law reports of Thompson & Crooks, as they were not the official law reports, but use those of Hun instead, was, after a brief discussion, laid on the table. The following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year: President, William M. Evarts; Vice-Presidents, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles A. Sanford, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Joshua M. Van Cott, and Stephen P. Nash; Corresponding Secretary, William Allen Butler; Recording Secretary, Mason Young; Treasurer, Edward Mitchell; Executive Committee, Henry Nicoll, Albon P. Man, William M. Pritchard, Peter B. Olney, and John J. McCook; Committee on Admissions, Francis F. Marbury, Osborne E. Bright, George H. Yeaman, Louis L. Delafield, Frederick R. Condert, Henry R. Beekman, and James M. Varnum. John McL. Nash was elected a member of this committee, in place of Edward Mitchell, resigned.

After a few words of thanks from Mr. Evarts for again electing him to the position of Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. BRAMLETTE, OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette died at his residence, in this city, this afternoon, after an illness of several weeks. He was Governor of Kentucky during the closing years of the war, but has not since taken an active part in politics. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers at the Bar, and a short time since acted temporarily as Judge of the Federal court during the illness of Judge Ballard. The Ex-Governor died of rheumatism of the heart.

THE GLENDENNING CASE.

The Jersey City Presbytery assembled yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, in Hoboken, Rev. Mr. Wall presiding. A long and rather exciting discussion was had over the late refusal of the Moderator, Mr. Wall, to read before the members of the Prospect Avenue Church the sentence pronounced upon Rev. John S. Glendenning. It will be remembered that the pastoral relations existing between the church and Mr. Glendenning having been dissolved, the Moderator was directed to proceed to the church and pronounce the pulpit vacant. Before the Sunday appointed for his appearance in Mr. Glendenning's pulpit, the church members held a meeting and invited Mr. Glendenning to resume the pastorate. In consequence of this action, Mr. Wall refused to comply with the directions of the Presbytery, and the pulpit was not declared vacant. At the meeting yesterday it was urged that Mr. Glendenning's appeal to the Presbytery suspended sentence till the appeal had been decided adversely by the Synod. Most of the Presbyters, however, thought that Mr. Wall's action was unjustifiable. A resolution was passed by a vote of 15 to 9 declaring that, while no unworthy motives were attached to Mr. Wall's violation of the Presbytery's orders, he had been in error in his construction of the book of discipline. To-day the Stated Clerk will send the finding and judgment of the Presbytery to the church, and whatever further action may be found necessary or proper in the premises will be taken.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—RINTOUL.—On Wednesday, 6th inst., at the Catholic Apostolic Church, by Rev. D. M. Fackler, JOHN SIDNEY DAVENPORT and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of James Rintoul, all of this City.

SPOFFORD—TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, 12th inst., at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, GARDINER S. SPOFFORD to HARRIET A. TOWNSEND, daughter of Effingham Townsend, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDRUSS.—In Newark, N. J., on the 12th inst., after much suffering, JULIA A. JONES, widow of the late George W. Andruss, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral from St. Stephen's (P. E.) Church, Clinton av., Newark, on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BERGEN.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, MICHAEL BERGEN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOWNE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 11, BENJAMIN C. BOWNE, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the residence of David T. Willets, No. 89 Columbia Heights, on Fifth day, Thursday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

CLEVELAND.—In New-York, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875, Mrs. GERTRUDE M., widow of the late Newcomb Cleveland.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 18 West 29th st., at 8:30 o'clock on Friday morning, 15th inst. Remains will be taken to Albany Rural Cemetery for interment.

COLES.—In Brooklyn, on the 12th inst., after a short illness, CLARISSA ANN COLES.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, William H. Coles, No. 232 Warren street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FINCH.—At Newport, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1875, NORA F., wife of George F. Finch, of that place, and daughter of the late James Thurber, of Providence, R. I.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

FLITNER.—Sabbath evening, Jan. 10, at Inwood, ALBERT M., son of Capt. William L. and Louisa C. Flitner, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Inwood, on Wednesday morning, at 11:30 o'clock. Train leaves 30th st. at 10:30 A. M.

FREEMAN.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 11, JOHN CONGER, son of Rev. A. S. Freeman, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, 14th, at 1 P. M. Friends can take cars of New-York and New-Jersey Railroad for Haverstraw at Chambers st., 7:45 A. M., and return the same day.

FOSTER.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, 1875, JOHN STURGIS, only son of John S. and Carrie O. Foster, aged 3 weeks and 3 days.

Funeral services at their residence, No. 47 Irving place, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock.

GENIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, 1875, at her residence, No. 144 West 46th st., CHRISTIANA B., wife of Sidney C. Genin.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner 5th av. and 35th st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—At White Plains, on Second day, First month, 11th, of apoplexy, HANNAH T. GRIFFIN, wife of Daniel Griffin, aged 65 years.

Funeral on Fifth day, First month, 14th, at 11 o'clock, at Friends' Meeting-house, Purches. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains for the 8:30 A. M. train from New-York.

LESTER.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 12, after a short illness, JOSEPH H. LESTER, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 249 Clinton st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Norwich and New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

SLOTE.—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary A. White, JEMIMA H. SLOTE, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at No. 117 East 60th st., on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 11 A. M.

TERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 11, ANNA TERRY, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Thursday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. M. Kenny, No. 110 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

WALDRON.—On Jan. 10, of pneumonia, BENJAMIN F., son of Walter B. and Lydia A. Waldron, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at residence of his father, No. 225 East 60th st., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn on Thursday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

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CARD OF THANKS.

I cannot do less than publicly thank Capt. Lowery and the members of the Fire Department on duty around my premises this morning for their heroic, persistent, and well-aimed exertions at the fire that destroyed my neighbor's store. The walls of my house are independent, and the danger therefore was not imminent, but the men seemed none the less anxious that my hotel should remain intact. Indeed, so assuring were their exertions that guests and their baggage were seen entering the hotel when the excitement seemed at its height.

The Fire Department is a great credit to this City, and the grumblers at high taxes ought not to grudge the amount given to the protectors of the City's property.

D. SWEENY.

SWEENY'S HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—THE annual meeting for the election of officers of this association, and the transaction of its business, will be held on the 13th day of January, instant, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M., at its office, No. 19 Centre st., New-York City. By order.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Recording Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 6 and 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 9 and 11:30 A. M.

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POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REGULAR REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above association will be held THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, 1875, at No. 375 Broome st. The meeting will be called at 8 o'clock P. M. The Republicans of the district are invited. SIDNEY SMITH, President.
RICHARD H. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

LOUISIANA IN CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HOWE ON THE SCHURZ RESOLUTION.

DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, THE PRESIDENT, AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES—THE RED RIVER PARISH MURDERS AND WHY THE MURDERERS ARE NOT PROSECUTED—SOUTHERN HATRED OF THE NEGRO—INSECURITY FOR LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The unfinished business in the Senate, the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and report with the least possible delay by a bill or otherwise, was resumed after the morning hour to-day.

SPEECH OF MR. HOWE.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Schurz,) in his speech yesterday advertised himself as being above party prejudice or passion. He had left all party ties and political aspirations behind, and from that point the Senator (Mr. Schurz) screamed to the country two charges against the party to which he (Mr. Howe) belonged, charges which were as monstrous, and he believed as groundless, as the Senator (Mr. Schurz) could possibly have fabricated if he had dedicated to the work, not merely a holiday recess, but a whole Summer vacation. Those charges which rang through the whole course of his speech were, first, that a detachment of the United States Army, on Jan. 4, removed from the Legislature of a State certain members of that body, and that it was done in pursuance of the orders of Gen. Sheridan, under the direction of the President of the United States, acting in the name and on the behalf of the Republican Party of the country. The second charge was worse than the first, to wit: that the Republican Party of the country encouraged the murder of Republicans in one section that it might be afforded a pretext for crushing the liberties of certain people of that section. The Republican Party gave the President no instructions whatever as to what he should do or what he should not do in New-Orleans, any further than were to be gathered from the laws of the land. Gen. Sheridan was not in command in New-Orleans when the events of Monday complained of took place. He did not order any one to take any one out of the Legislature of Louisiana, and finally, no member of the Legislature was taken out of the State-house by anybody. As to the second charge of the Senator, that the Republican Party encouraged the murder of Republicans in one section, he (Mr. Howe) had two things to say. First, the Republican Party was not guilty, and, second, he did not think any one would infer that such an accusation did full justice to the Senator himself or the intelligence of the people of the country.

Mr. SCHURZ said the Senator (Mr. Howe) did not quote him correctly, and read what he did say from the record of yesterday.

THE CHARGE OF REPUBLICAN HATRED OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. HOWE replied that he was glad he was mistaken in construing the remarks of the Senator. Continuing his argument, he said the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Gordon,) in a recent speech, had complained of an exhibition of hate toward the people of the South on the Republican side of the Chamber. He (Mr. Howe) denied that the Republican Party hated any portion of this country. It was impossible for that party to hate one section. It had sacrificed too much for the whole country. All the laws made for the South were made for the North. The Republican Party had poured out the treasure of the country as freely to open the channels of Southern harbors as it had to open the channels of Northern ones.

THE ALLEGED LIBELS ON THE SOUTH.

Another complaint by the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) was that his section of country was traduced, was libeled. He complained that it had been said during this debate that murder and worse crimes were habitually and openly perpetrated. He (Mr. Howe) thought murder was too common in many parts of the South, and was regarded there with much less abhorrence than in other portions of the country. Murder and other species of violence had been employed in the South for political purposes. He believed the fact to be so, and to make it manifest to the country would do a great service.

THE RED RIVER PARISH MURDERS.

Mr. HOWE then spoke of the Red River troubles in Louisiana, and said the perpetrators of those crimes went unpunished.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said he would ask the Senator (Mr. Howe) if it was not true that the Government of Louisiana was in the hands of the Republicans, if the Republicans had not the Judiciary of the State, and if a majority of the people supported the Kellogg Government, as was claimed on the other side of the Chamber, how was it that the courts of the State, aided by the army of the United States, did not bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice?

Mr. HOWE replied he would not go into that question now, but to the best of his information the courts of the State were weak.

Mr. GORDON said the Senator, by implication, if not by direct words, charged that murders were committed in Red River Parish. If it be true, it was a most remarkable fact that the Attorney General for Louisiana, who belonged to the same party as the Senator, did not prosecute the criminals. The Senator had said the courts were weak. If the Attorney had not the brains or nerve to draw up a bill of indictment, the Democratic Party was certainly not responsible. [Applause in the gallery.]

The CHAIR (Mr. Ferry, of Michigan,) directed the Sergeant at Arms to see that the rule was enforced, and all applause in the gallery be restrained.

Mr. HOWE said he liked the language of the Senator from Georgia, and liked the applause which followed it. No matter what the Senator might think of the personal qualifications of the Attorney for Louisiana, he (Mr. Howe) would say, that, if the Democratic Party of Louisiana would say to Gov. Kellogg they would sustain him in every effort to put down murder, no such transactions as took place in Red River Parish would ever take place again. He believed that if half a dozen Senators on the Democratic side of the Chamber would tell the people of the South that they would not tolerate these offenses there would be no more of them.

Mr. MORTON said it was well understood in Red River Parish that witnesses who testified against these criminals; that grand jurors who were disposed to indict, or petit jurors who were disposed to convict them, would be murdered, and that was the reason why these criminals in Louisiana had not been punished.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia—May I ask the Senator who is his informant?

SOUTHERN HATRED OF THE NEGRO.

Mr. HOWE declined to yield the floor any further, and, resuming his argument, spoke of the Vicksburg troubles, and said that murders had been committed there. Until all these things should be successfully contradicted, Senators on the other side of this Chamber must not be astonished at the fact that the opinion prevailed that life was not as secure in the South as it ought to be. It was generally believed in the North that there was a hostility entertained against negroes in the South. Was it true, or was it not?

Mr. GORDON—It is not true, Mr. President; if the Senator will allow me that much.

Mr. HOWE then read from the report of Senator Schurz, who was sent South in 1865 to note the condition of public affairs in that quarter, to the effect that a large majority of the Southern men with whom he came in contact, announced their opinion with such positive assurance that he believed their minds were fully made up. They said: "You cannot make the negro work without physical compulsion." He had heard it in every quarter, and came to the conclusion that it was the prevailing sentiment among the Southern people.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the report was written within three months after the surrender of the rebel army, and when every condition of society in the South was in confusion.

Mr. HOWE resumed his argument, and referred to the speech of the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Gordon,) and said the laws of Georgia made but slight provision for the education of the colored people in that State.

Mr. GORDON said he disliked to interrupt the Senator, but he was making very serious charges, and, if the Senator declined to be interrupted, he (Mr. Gordon) would take occasion at an early day to reply.

Mr. HOWE said the Senator would have abundant opportunity to reply. He then read from the Chicago *Tribune* a dispatch from New-Orleans in reference to the demand for the expulsion of six colored girls from the high school, and next had Senator Conkling read for him a statement in the Lauderdale *Mercury*, published in Mississippi, calling upon the people to drive the Governor out of the State, and said such sentiments in his section would not be construed as peaceful and quiet. Last Winter the Senate passed the Civil Rights bill, and he believed every Democrat in the Chamber recorded his vote against it.

Mr. SAULSBURY—The Senator is right.

Mr. HOWE, continuing, said the Democrats objected to that Civil Rights bill because it opened the schools to colored children. In 1872, when a Civil Rights bill was before the Senate which did not open the schools, the Democratic Party was just as unanimous in opposing it. That party was united upon one subject only, and that was hostility to the negro.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he resided in a community where there were negroes, and he believed the Democrats were the true friends of the negro, though the Democrats did not seek to put themselves upon terms of equality with them. It was not from hostility to the negroes, but from a higher regard for themselves, which, he was sorry to say, was not to be found in some of his friends on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. HOWE said when he could see a disposition in the South to let the negro do for himself, he would no longer believe this charge of hostility. Was it evidence of friendship toward the colored man that there was not a Democratic vote to give him freedom; not a Democratic vote to allow him to ride on the street cars, go to the theatre, or be entertained at the hotel? A year ago, in this hall, when the Senate undertook to legislate on the subject of finance, it saw the Democratic Party split, and for that matter, the Republican Party too. He remembered how he had listened to the hard-money sentiments of his friend from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) until he had come to the conclusion that something good could come out of Delaware. To-day, if it were thoroughly agreed that the negro should have every chance to help himself, neither the Democratic Party nor the Republican Party, in his judgment, would hold together three months.

SHERIDAN AND THE BANDITTI.

Mr. HOWE next referred to the speech of Mr. Bayard of last week, and said it did injustice to Gen. Sheridan, injustice to the Senate, to the country, and to the Senator himself. What offense had Gen. Sheridan committed? He had suggested for a most extraordinary state of things an extraordinary remedy. He (Mr. Howe) thought that the Senator from Delaware, instead of heaping condemnation upon the head of Sheridan, should have spent a little of his energy in the condemnation of the outrages which Sheridan denounced. He (Mr. Howe) did not think that Senators should be very harsh in censuring the conduct of Gen. Sheridan. That officer did not say all citizens of New-Orleans were banditti, and as to the disposition in that city to override all law referred to by Sheridan, Congress could see for itself that it was so.

Mr. BAYARD read Sheridan's dispatch in reference to banditti, and said it was an arraignment of the whole community of New-Orleans. Personally he had scarcely an acquaintance with Gen. Sheridan, and no desire to detract from his merits as a soldier, but it seemed to him (Mr. Bayard) almost incredible that a Senator so advanced in years and so amiable as the Senator from Wisconsin should stand here to find fault with him for stating that the conduct of Sheridan in New-Orleans was that of human ferocity. The Senator, outside of this Chamber, would find but one sentiment in regard to that dispatch. Did he not ask the President of the United States to issue a proclamation he had no more right to issue than he had the right to issue a bull in the name of the Pope?

Mr. HOWE said Gen. Sheridan did not ask the President to issue such a proclamation; he only suggested that such a proclamation should be issued. Gen. Sheridan stood there in the presence of murder. He felt keenly, and he spoke strongly. He suggested a remedy which the law would not warrant. He (Mr. Howe) did not regard that as an evidence of human ferocity, especially in one trained as a soldier. When any one could show him that Gen. Sheridan had perpetrated any inhuman deed, or had made any recommendation which would tend to inhumanity, or when he asked for power to be visited upon any but the guilty, then he (Mr. Howe) would unite with the Senator from Delaware, and would not make a single criticism on anything that the Senator might say.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF JAN. 4.

He then reviewed the circumstances which took place in New-Orleans on the 4th inst., and denied that there was any legal organization of the Legislature by the Democrats. Did the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) believe that there was a Senator in this Chamber, especially on the Republican side, who would consent to the slightest infraction of our Constitution? Did he believe that the Republican Party wanted to substitute a despotism for a Constitutional Government?

Mr. BAYARD said he could scarcely believe that the Senator asked him that question seriously. He did believe that the Republican Party had trampled upon the Constitution till there was scarcely a vestige of it left. He had seen effort after effort to break it down, till he believed, as he believed in his existence, that the party had no respect for it.

Mr. HOWE denied that the Republican Party wanted any despotism, and said: The Senator says we have trampled upon the Constitution. That is his opinion, and fortunately neither his opinion nor mine controls the country. If a legislator should be taken out of the State-house he would not be deprived of his character as a representative, though no member of the Legislature in New-Orleans was taken out. In 1854 quite a detachment of the army of the United States was employed in Boston. It was not called there by the Governor of Massachusetts, but was sent there by the Federal Government to take one negro out of Boston. In 1859 Virginia was invaded by a force consisting of eighteen white men and five negroes under the command of one John Brown. Virginia did not call upon the Federal Government to interfere, but marched her own troops there to repel that invasion. The National Government, however, volunteered its services immediately. These things showed that the army was used when the Democrats had control. It had been said here that the people are preparing to overthrow that party which has conducted the Government from 1861 down to the present day. It might come. He was not insensible to it, but he could not consent to turn back, as admonished by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) yesterday. He was not constituted on the crawfish order. There might be storms ahead, and it might be prudent for those not fully insured to go ashore, but he was going to complete the voyage, and if the ship went down before the voyage was completed, he would go down with it, and if it should ever be raised again, as it must be, for the Great Underwriter would attend to that, there would be found at the mast-head her flag, upon which might be read that all men, whatever their race or color might be, had equal rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for executive session.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

Mr. Samuel Bowles, in the Springfield Republican.

The significant event of to-day was the report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Durell impeachment, bringing back the impeachment resolutions reported last session, and asking to be discharged from further consideration of them because of the resignation of Durell. In doing so, however, the majority of the committee took occasion to say that Durell's midnight order was the act which they regarded as an impeachable offense. Gen. Butler characterized it as so grossly without authority of law that it was an impeachable crime in a Judge not to know better; and, while other members of the committee constituting the minority, did not think the order so grossly wrong as to warrant impeachment, they all agreed that it was unauthorized by the enforcement law, under which the Judge was assuming to act.

How does this leave the Kellogg Government? A Senate committee have already reported that Kellogg was not elected, and that Durell's order was without warrant of law. A House committee now report that the pretended legal proceedings by which Kellogg and his Legislature were set over the people of Louisiana were so outrageous that the Judge should be impeached. It ought to be plain to the dullest comprehension, by this time, that the United States Army have been for two years upholding a usurper in that State.

Of last Monday's usurpation, and of the telegram of Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, to Gen. Sheridan, that his course was approved by the President, it is difficult to speak with calmness or moderation. This latest use of the military in Louisiana has no warrant in law or precedent. The only color of excuse for it must be found in a belief that in this free country a military commander may, in time of peace, declare a whole people banditti, and then exterminate them. It begins to look as though, at the Attorney General's Office, at the War Department, at the White House, in the Senate Chamber, that was recognized as sound constitutional law.

What is the remedy? This question would seem to be simple enough; it is simple enough, if legislators could be brought to its consideration without a desire to make or save political friends. If the Federal Government would just take its hands off, and keep them off, the question would settle itself in twenty-four hours; and it would be settled without bloodshed. If the Kellogg Government knew that it could have no more support from Washington, it would not lift an arm anywhere in self-defense; and the people of that State who, in 1872, and again last Fall, carried the election, would at once come into peaceable possession of power.

But another way out of the difficulty seems to find favor here. Men say, "Let the Federal Government order a new election, and see that it is fairly conducted, and in that way the people can once more elect their own officers." Some remedies, however, are worse than the disease. Because a hand is ailing, it can hardly be wise to strike a blow at the health of the whole system by a violent medicine. A bad precedent is always a vicious influence in law or in government. Many men never reason; they follow what they call authority. There was never but one usurper who could not show that his was not the first usurpation. There is never a party in power, in State or nation, that is not ready to justify its crime by showing that it is no worse than its predecessors. Butler defended the Enforcement act by quoting the Fugitive Slave law, and some Republicans say that Federal interference in Louisiana is no worse than Federal interference in Kansas.

There cannot be a more pernicious precedent than a State election in Louisiana held under Federal authority. Why should there be one? In answer we are told that it is the duty of the United States to guarantee a republican form of government to every State. To give the advocates of an election the full benefit of the constitutional provision, let it be admitted that this means that the United States shall guarantee a republican government to each State. A republican government is an elective government, a government chosen by the people. The elections must be held under the forms of law, and some way should be provided for ascertaining and declaring the result. Every step in this process was followed in Louisiana in 1872 and last Fall. An election was held, and persons were chosen by a majority of the voters as officers. The trouble, and the only trouble is that the Democrats claim to have carried these elections, but to have been prevented, by the frauds of the Returning Boards, and by the interference of Federal bayonets, from taking possession of the offices. Supposing this to be admitted, is that a reason for ordering a new election? Certainly not; but it is a reason why the Federal authority should recognize the officials who were elected. That would settle the matter, as has been before said, in twenty-four hours. But suppose that this claim of the Democrats is not admitted to be according to the facts? Then it follows that the President is right in recognizing the persons who were elected—and no new election should be ordered. Is there any escape from this alternative?

Sometimes another reason is given, namely, that the elections were conducted in such a way as to make it impossible to tell who was elected, and, therefore, the United States should order a new election. It ought to be a sufficient answer to this, to say that this is not guaranteeing a republican government, because what is wanted is to know who were elected, and it doesn't go far toward settling that question to order an election two years later. Congress cannot rightfully say that Kellogg was not elected, unless it knows he was not, nor can it rightfully say that McEnery was not elected, unless it has knowledge of that fact. It has nothing whatever, logically, to do but to recognize one or the other as the lawfully elected Governor of Louisiana.

Consider what any different conclusion involves. You once had in Massachusetts a close election, your Governor receiving but one majority. What if Gov. Morton's right to act as executive had been questioned by the opposition, and the Federal Government had been asked to interfere? Could it easily have settled the question who was Governor by examining the records of your canvassers, and considering all questions as to illegal voting, and hearing affidavits as to intimidation or bribery of voters? And if it had been in doubt, could it rightfully have ordered a new election? It certainly could, if it can do so in Louisiana now.

The constitutional view of this question of Federal interference is this: Under the provision of the Constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government to every State, Congress may properly consider the form of government for the time being in any State. If it is republican in form—that is, if its officers are elective by the people under the forms of law—the inquiry can go no farther. Under the constitutional provision that the United States shall, on the application of the Legislature or of the Executive of any State, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) protect it against domestic violence, either Congress or the Executive may be obliged to determine which is the lawful Legislature or who is the lawful Governor of a State. How it shall do that it is not now important to inquire, except to say that it cannot do it by ordering a new election, as this cannot determine who has been already elected. Each branch of Congress also may be obliged to decide between rival Governors and rival Legislatures, upon the presentation of credentials of persons claiming seats as Senators or Representatives; but no one will urge, as an incident of this necessity, that Congress can order a new election of a Legislature or a Governor.

This construction of the Constitution seems to provide for every possible phase of the Louisiana case. The government there is republican in form, and would be republican in fact if the Federal authorities would step on one side. But Federal interference on the wrong side cannot give a power to Congress which it did not before possess. The limitations of that power are found in the Constitution, and even the consent of all persons in Louisiana cannot change these limitations. They were put in the Constitution for the protection of all the States, and when they are disregarded in one State, the rights of the people of every State are put in peril. The Federal interference already suffered ought to have aroused the indignation of the free people of every State; but this violence already done to our form of government will be only aggravated—whatever relief may come to suffering Louisiana—by assuming in the Federal Government a right even more dangerous, if possible, to the liberties of the people of the several States.

THE HIPPODROME.

Mr. Barnum's never-failing efforts to secure the admiration and attendance of the economically inclined (who in these times may be said to include the large majority of the community,) are being adequately rewarded. Under the additional stimulus imparted by the recent reduction in the price of admission to the Hippodrome, the vast auditorum is now nightly packed with audiences which rival those of the opening nights in May last. In addition to the thousand and one attractions which have been already commented upon, a trotting carnival of superior excellence is announced for the night of Thursday, the 14th inst. Seven fast horses have been already entered, which, with the liberal amount of the premiums—$150, $100, and $50 respectively—can hardly fail to secure an attendance of unusual magnitude.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The time for the Corporation Counsel to submit his defense to the Mayor has been extended to Monday next.

Justice Coulter complained to Mayor Wickham yesterday that Controller Green had withheld warrants for the payment of the salaries of the Deputy Clerk and the Janitor of the Third District Court. The warrants were for the months of October and December. A copy of the complaint was sent to Mr. Green.

The *City Record* Commission met yesterday, and organized for the year, with Mayor Wickham as Chairman, and Col. M. J. Farrell as Secretary. A resolution was adopted providing for printing 500 copies of the annual report of the Police Justices.

Four attachés of the Permit Bureau were notified yesterday that their resignations would be in order before Saturday next.

Among the callers upon Mayor Wickham yesterday, were Controller Green, Col. Dunlop, Bernard Kelly, John H. Strahan, and others.

No decision has yet been made by the Mayor in the case of the Fire Commissioners.

THE POLICE AND THE MASS-MEETING.

Mayor Wickham was greatly inconvenienced on Monday evening by the absence of policemen from the Cooper Institute meeting. Those on the platform also suffered from the crush caused by the crowds surging to and fro. The great concourse found no officers to disturb their movements, and the Mayor, on reaching his office, resolved to ascertain why a proper force had not been stationed at the entrances to the building. He asked an explanation from President Matsell, and Mr. Matsell replied that such matters were left to Captains of the precincts in which the meetings were held. The Mayor then directed Mr. Matsell to submit an answer in writing, and added that the matter should not have been left to a Captain of the Police force. It appears that the Committee of Arrangements having the meeting in charge did not apply for a section of Police.

CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Life Insurance was held yesterday at No. 99 Nassau street, the President, J. G. Batterson, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., in the chair. The most important business transacted was the reception of a report from the Committee on Mortality Experience, which stated that they had agreed upon a "form" to embrace the following particulars regarding mortality in life insurance: First—The general mortality among insured lives. Second—The mortality by sexes. Third—The mortality by location. Fourth—The mortality by years of insurance. Fifth—The ratio of financial loss to mortality loss. Sixth—The classification of the cause of death. A plan of the above form will be furnished to all life insurance companies, and on the return of the same to the Chamber a general statement can be made. This question has been long agitated, and now as it is settled, it is expected, will benefit all parties concerned.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Thos. Hayes, convicted a few days since, in the same court, of murder in the second degree, in having taken the life of Thomas E. Delaney, in the month of September last, was sentenced by Judge Barrett to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison during the term of his natural life.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RING FRAUDS.

SUIT BY THE CITY AGAINST JAMES MONAGHAN—THE BARGAIN OF "JIMMY" HAYES WITH MONAGHAN—AFFIDAVITS CONFIRMING THE CHARGES.

A few days previous to the late election THE TIMES published the official record of the frauds perpetrated by James A. Monaghan and his intimate friend "Jimmy" Hayes, who was the Tammany candidate for Register. This exposé caused the defeat of Hayes and the election of Gen. P. H. Jones, the present Register. Monaghan, who was formerly President of the Board of Councilmen, was arrested yesterday by order of Sheriff Quincy, a suit having been brought by the City to recover the money fraudulently obtained, and was placed under $25,000 bail, his sureties being Charles Doscher, Diedrich Knabe, and Francis McKenna.

Jimmy Hayes is now a prominent candidate for the responsible office of Fire Commissioner. The complaint in the suit is signed by E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, and recites the facts published by THE TIMES just before the election. The substance of the complaint is, that between Oct. 1, 1867, and Dec. 1, 1869, Monaghan rendered bills to the County purporting to be for work done and material furnished for repairs, rebinding of books in the Register's and County Clerk's offices and that of the Receiver of Taxes. These bills amounted in the aggregate to $83,484 35, and were passed by Controller Connolly and paid to Monaghan by the County Treasurer. The sum of $48,098 purported to be charged for the time of men employed on the work of repairing and binding, while the complaint avers that only two men were employed during the time while the work was being done. The alleged fraudulent chrages under this head amount to $38,148, including bills for $29,958 43, purporting to be charged for materials furnished, whereas the complaint sets forth that the value of the materials amounted to only $2,985, the rest of the claim being fraudulent. It is charged that the total amount of fraudulent claims in the bills, including interest, was $70,549 35. It is also alleged that payment of these false bills was procured by collusion with Supervisors of the "old Ring Board," (of which "Jimmy" Hayes was one, Monaghan being his especial pet,) Controller Connolly, and other officers unknown, who, it is averred, were bribed. The reason of the suit being brought in the name of the City, is because the City and County administrations have now become merged, the power now residing in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

In connection with the complaint are several affidavits supporting the statements recited in the complaint. The affidavit of Deputy Controller Earle, which immediately follows the complaint, avers that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the allegations of the complaint are true in every respect. Henry F. Taintor, a clerk in the Controller's office, files a long affidavit reciting a brief history of the origin of the "Ring frauds," together with a synopsis of the proceedings against prominent members of the Ring; and then continues by giving, from books in the Controller's office, the entries made, showing the record of the claims specified in the complaint, and also setting forth that the bills of Monaghan were not honestly audited, and that the usual process of division between Tweed, Connolly, and the other members of the Ring, through the intervention of E. A. Woodward, formerly Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, was thereby consummated. The affidavit of Stephen Angell, an expert in book-binding and repairing, sets forth that the fraudulent excess obtained by Monaghan was equal to the amount recited in the complaint. Affidavits by Edward W. De Grove, clerk in the Register's office; Hugh F. Dolan, clerk in the County Clerk's office, and James Langdon, clerk in the Tax Recorder's office, recite that they severally witnessed the work performed by Monaghan in their respective offices.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY TRAGEDY.

THE EXECUTION TO TAKE PLACE NEXT FRIDAY—INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SHERIFF FROM GOV. TILDEN.

Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson, the murderers of Samuel J. Jones, of South Oyster Bay, Long Island, will be executed next Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Queens County Jail, North Hempstead. The particulars of this atrocious crime are too familiar to the public to necessitate more than a passing notice. Mr. Jones, a bachelor, nearly seventy years old, resided in a sparsely settled neighborhood in an isolated locality. On Saturday, June 28, 1874 his dead body, covered with contusions, was discovered in a well near at hand, while an investigation disclosed the fact that his premises had been robbed. Through the strenuous exertions of Stephen Payne, a private detective, the arrest of the criminals was effected, and through their personal confessions their conviction was insured. Since their conviction, they have been regularly visited by Rev. Mr. Bachman, a colored Methodist minister of Fort Washington, but Jarvis appears to have received but little benefit from these ministrations. Jackson, on the contrary, seems to be more resigned to his fate, and manifests a disposition to repair as far as possible the wrongs he has committed. It is understood that a petition has recently been presented to Gov. Tilden to commute their sentence to imprisonment for life. If such is the case, it has been done without the knowledge of their counsel, and there is little probability of the success of the movement. The Governor has already signed the death-warrant, and the necessary preparations for the execution have been made. The interposition of Executive clemency in Jackson's behalf has been rendered still more improbable by a further confession made by the latter a few days since. Mr. Sherman N. Snediker, Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead, in whose family Jarvis was reared, visited the prisoners in their cells in the North Hempstead Jail yesterday. Jarvis has always been more communicative to him than to any one else, and first told the story of the murder to him substantially as he afterward told it on the witness-stand when Jackson was on trial. He always insisted that Jackson struck the first blow with a club on the old man's head, and in fact was the principal in the commission of the murder. In conversation with Mr. Snediker, Jackson admitted that he was in the house alone when Jarvis came back from extinguishing the fire by the railroad track; that when the old man entered the house he struck him three blows on the head, which would, no doubt, have resulted in his death; that he afterward dragged his victim out of the door, when Jarvis aided him in tumbling the supposed dead body into the well, after rifling the pockets; that Jarvis returned with him into the house, where they secured the mondey, the little boxes, and other articles, as described at the trial; and that when they came out of the house again they found the old man had managed to crawl nearly out of the well. Jarvis then seized the heavy chopping block and struck him on the head with it, knocking him back, and Jackson himself brought the stones and threw them down upon him. This confession, which was made in good faith, fastens the guilt of the murder equally upon both, and justifies the verdict and sentence. Sheriff Sammis has received a large number of applications for permission to witness the execution, but says he is resolved to limit the number present to the requirements of the law. He is fortified in his position by the following letter from Gov. Tilden:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1875.

Charles A. Sammis, Sheriff of Queens County:

SIR: In view of the sentence of death pronounced upon Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson, I deem it proper to call your attention to the requirements of section 2, chapter 258, Laws of 1835, (fifth edition of R. S., volume 3, page 938,) which it is your duty to rigidly enforce.

No persons whatever, other than those enumerated, can be allowed to be present. The appointment of special deputies or other assistants will be regarded as an evasion of the statute. I am thus particular, because I have reason to believe that such appointments have sometimes been made in fraud of the law. The State, in providing for the deplorable necessity of taking life to expiate crime, intends that the dying agonies of the criminal shall not be exposed to public view or be made the object of an idle and morbid curiosity.

In the performance of the painful duty devolving on you, I do not doubt that you will carry out the purpose of the Legislature in the spirit of humanity in which it was conceived.

I am very respectfully yours,
For the Governor,
CHARLES STEBBINS, Private Secretary.

CRIMINAL COURT NOTES.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, John B. Martinez, the Wall street "banker" and Havana Lottery agent, was convicted of selling smuggled cigarettes; but sentence was postponed to give his counsel time to make an argument on a motion for arrest of judgment....Gonzales Sardon, for manufacturing cigars without filing the bond required by law, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined $100....John Carroll, for illicit distillation, got a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, and was fined $500....Michael Gallagher, a smuggling fireman on the steamer Crescent City, received a sentence of six months' imprisonment....Charles Leach was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined $500 for making a false naturalization paper.

THE RUSSIAN COUNTESS.

The suit of Countess Fraloff to recover $75,000 for the loss of her laces on the New-York Central Railroad was resumed yesterday. Judge Wallace denied the motion of defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint, and counsel opened for the defense, outlining the evidence which it is to submit. Testimony would be introduced to disprove the evidence of the Countess that the laces were in the trunk when it was received by the railroad company, it being the theory of the defense that the laces were either never in the trunk or that it was broken open and robbed of them previous to its being intrusted to the company. An attempt will also be made to destroy the credibility of the Countess, by an endeavor to show that she is an adventuress, and not a Countess; that she is of flighty and unsound mind, is extremely eccentric, having had all her teeth drawn during an insane freak; steadily refusing to have a doctor when suffering from illness; having her body completely covered by blisters in a wild endeavor to cure herself, and acting generally in such a manner as to justify the conclusion that her mental condition was such as to make her testimony questionable. The case will be continued to-day.

MOSES CHAMBERLAIN SENTENCED.

CONVICTED OF FOURTEEN OFFENSES—THE SENTENCE LIMITED TO ONE COUNT—HE IS FINED $5,000—REMARKS BY JUDGE BENEDICT.

Moses Chamberlain, an old, wealthy, and previously respectable citizen, was arraigned for sentence yesterday afternoon, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on conviction on an indictment containing fourteen counts, charging him with as many violations of the United States postal laws, in sending scurrilous postal cards to Aaron Van Valkenburgh, who owed him a small amount of money, but had been freed from his debts by the Bankruptcy act. The testimony showed that these cards contained such epithets as, "Dear thief," "Dear scoundrel," "Dear swindler," &c., and denounced and threatened Van Valkenburgh for not paying his debts. This was the first conviction for this offense in this district.

When Chamberlain rose to receive sentence, every eye was upon him. He is of tall and commanding figure, very respectable in appearance, and looked more like a professional man than a convict arraigned for sentence. His counsel, Mr. Waring, pathetically addressed the court in mitigation of sentence. His client was nearly seventy years of age, of feeble health, and had long been in the hands of a physician on account of his sufferings from acute dyspepsia, symptoms of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and the exhibition of curious phases of monomania, resulting from disordered nerves. He requires air and exercise, and confinement in prison would doubtless prove fatal to him. This statement was supported by a physician's certificate.

Judge Benedict in passing sentence said: "You have been convicted of many offenses against the laws of your country, an intelligent and impartial jury having found you guilty of fourteen distinct crimes. No one present during the trial could entertain the least doubt of your guilt. The scurrilous epithets used by you were written to force the payment of money to which you were not legally entitled. You are liable to a sentence which would exhaust the remainder of your life. It is necessary for the community to understand that those who use the Post Office for purposes of extortion by means of scurrilous postal cards must be punished. In the hope that you will hereafter obey the law, and in consideration of the circumstances in which you are placed, I will not subject you to the ignominy of imprisonment, but shall impose a fine sufficient to admonish you how unprofitable your course has been. I will limit the sentence to the first count, and suspend sentence on the other thirteen. This will be a very light sentence considering the persistent manner in which you have repeated your offenses, and the fact that your position and intelligence are of such a character as to have given you full knowledge of the gravity of your violations of the law, thus rendering them less excusable. I fine you $5,000 on the first count of the indictment, suspending sentence on the others, and you will stand committed until the fine is paid."

Chamberlain, who had watched the Judge with almost breathless attention while sentence was being passed, appeared greatly relieved when the ordeal of standing in his humiliating position was no longer necessary, and quickly arranged with his counsel to pay his fine to United States Marshal Fiske, who soon afterward received it, and Chamberlain left the court-room a free, but much sadder, wiser, and poorer, man than he was before criminal proceedings were commenced against him. His legal expenses and fine amount to about $10,000, while his claim against Van Valkenburgh is said to amount to only about one-tenth of that amount.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday, at the rooms of the association in Hanover Square, Mr. Benjamin P. Baker presiding, and Mr. F. B. Thurber acting as Secretary. The Executive Committee submitted the names of thirty-five prominent merchants who desired to join the association, and on motion of Mr. John F. Henry they were declared members of the association. The Committee on Terminal Facilities submitted a report embodying a series of resolutions urging upon the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen the necessity of expending a larger proportion of the public funds of the City upon down-town improvements, instead of drawing so heavily upon the treasury for the construction of works on the upper portion of the island, and also recommending that all public works costing upward of $1,000 be constructed under contract. After some discussion on the subject, in which Mr. F. B. Thurber, Mr. John F. Henry, Mr. J. H. Kemp, and other members, took part, the report was adopted. The report stated that it was evident that the power vested in the Common Council was not intended to be used except in cases o emergency or of an extraordinary character, but that during the past two years it had been exercised without a proper sense of responsibility, and that instances were so frequent in which important works were allowed to be undertaken "at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works" that it might be said to have become the rule rather than the exception. In the opinion of the committee, this was a wrong system; and no matter how honest and capable the Commissioner might be under whose direction the work was executed, it could not but result in loss to the public. A proposal in favor of the construction by contract of public works exceeding $1,000 was contained in the report, and it was also agreed upon as inexpedient to undertake the construction of works involving large expenditure unless such works were absolutely necessary to the welfare of the whole City.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That sections 6, 7, and 8, of the proposed amendment to article 5 of the Constitution of this State, which relate to the canals, and which were proposed by the Constitutional Commission and passed the Legislature of 1873, but were defeated in the Legislature of 1874, are in our opinion eminently wise and necessary and if consummated would greatly increase the value and efficiency of our canals.

Resolved, That the Conference Committee of this Association be and are hereby instructed to take said amendment into consideration with a view of again having it passed and adopted—and for that purpose are empowered to present the necessary petition to the present Legislature.

Mr. Ruggles addressed the meeting in reference to the improvement of the canals, after which a resolution, offered by Mr. John F. Henry, was adopted thanking the Cheap Transportation Association of America for the hospitality with which they had received delegates from New-York at the recent convention held at Richmond. The meeting was then adjourned.

JAMES KELLY'S WILL.

The will of the venerable James Kelly, the founder of the "Kelly Medals," was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. It begins: "In the name of God, amen. I, James Kelly, of the City of New-York, bachelor," &c. The testator left no blood relations surviving him, and he divides his property, valued at about $100,000, as follows: To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $5,000; Fire Department Widows' and Orphans' Fund, $5,000; Board of Education, $1,000, the interest to be used annually in giving "Kelly Medals" to proficient pupils in the Normal College, and female grammar-schools of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards. To "his sincere friend and nurse, Jane M. Foresti," $600 annually, and the occupancy of the residence No. 309 West Nineteenth street during her life; at her death the Executors, (Judges George W. Duer and Charles P. Daly and Lawrence D. Kiernan,) are to give the Blind Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum $5,000 each. To his Executors he leaves his old brandies, wines, and cigars, "to be equally divided among them, as a slight evidence of the respect he bore them." The residue of his estate he leaves in trust to his Executors, to be divided by Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Andrew Mills, John Kelly, Charles P. Clinch, Parke Godwin, Rev. Dr. Bellows, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher among such institutions or charities as, in their judgment, most need pecuniary aid.

MANSLAUGHTER THE RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, the trial of John S. McClelland, on a charge of manslaughter, was concluded. The defendant was employed as a telegraph operator at a station near the Point of Rocks, and it was charged that owing to his negligence a collision occurred which resulted in the death of three brakemen, William Day, Charles Keyes, and Charles Stockton. Day and Stockton were killed instantly, while Keyes lingered for a few days. Three indictments were found against McClelland, and it was on the indictment charging him with being concerned in the death of Day that he was tried. It was charged that the accident was the result of his carelessness in ordering the conductor of the train to proceed when he had been instructed to detain him until the passage of another train. The defense tried to prove that William McGuire, the conductor of the train which caused the collision, was intoxicated, and that McClelland delivered to him an order not to proceed, but that McGuire disobeyed the order. For the prosecution several witnesses were produced who testified that McClelland had disobeyed the orders received from the main office. The prisoner was placed on the stand and stated that McGuire came to the office about 3:20 o'clock on the day of the collision, and said he wanted to go to "E. G." office; witness telegraphed so to Jersey City, and received answer that McGuire could not go; he delivered the answer to McGuire. When the train started he ran out of the office on seeing the other train coming around the curve, and shouted and signaled to McGuire's train to stop, but they paid no attention to him. The defense tried to produce witnesses to impeach McGuire's testimony and to prove that he was discharged the same day or shortly afterward for drunkenness, but the court overruled it and exception was taken. The defense also endeavored to produce testimony to prove that the engineer of the train was grossly negligent and incompetent, and that through his negligence and incompetence another accident has occurred since, but this was also overruled and exceptions taken. The case was then given to the jury, and they, after about an hour's deliberation, returned with a verdict of guilty. McClelland was then remanded for sentence. The penalty for manslaughter is from two to ten years in State Prison.

CHANGES IN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT LEAVES THE WESTERN UNION AND GOES TO THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC—MARSHALL LEFFERTS, OF THE GOLD AND STOCK COMPANY, HIS SUCCESSOR.

Yesterday the report was current that Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had resigned his position, and that while doing so his correspondence with Mr. William Orton, the President of the Company, was exceedingly sharp. Mr. Orton, in relation to the resignation and the correspondence growing out of it, said that it had been deemed advisable by both the parties concerned to defer the publication of the documents, at least for a time. Earlier in the day its publication had been thought best, and the copies were prepared for publication. In response to inquiry as to the cause of the resignation, Mr. Orton said that during the past week he had been on a business visit westward as far as Chicago; that before he left, and while he was away, he had no knowledge that Gen. Eckert was in any way dissatisfied with the position he held, or with the compensation he had received for his services. Soon after his return, however, the General called on him at his office, and, handing him a manuscript, said it was his resignation, and that he was anxious that it should take effect immediately. Mr. Orton said he was surprised, for he had not before had the slightest intimation of the General's desire to leave the service of the company, but he took the paper, and yesterday accepted the resignation.

As a reason for unpleasant feeling arising from this action, Mr. Orton said: "Suppose you to have been occupying a somewhat responsible position on the journal you now represent for a number of years; that while holding that relation you had naturally and from necessity become familiar with the business of the office, its customers, as we would phrase it, and its business confidences; suppose, then, that without having given the slightest occasion to the office to understand that you were in any way dissatisfied with either position or salary, you should be found to have been, while enjoying the confidence of your employers, negotiating secretly with its bitter rival; then suppose that the only object the rival could have had in opening secret negotions with you was to obtain from you what belonged only to those who had trusted you with their interests—your knowledge of their business customers, and so on; and suppose, further, that you concluded your agreement to go over to the rival without having given either a word of explanation or complaint, what do you think your old employers would think of you? That is the course the General took, and that is the reason why there may have been some little feeling in regard to it."

Thomas T. Eckert stated that he was not at liberty to give any information in relation to the matter at present.

From other sources it was learned that Gen. Eckert had been offered the position of General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and that he had accepted it. Gen. Eckert is undoubtedly a most efficient telegraph man, and understands his business in a thorough manner. It is said that Mr. Marshall Lefferts, a man of much experience, is to take the place in the Western Union Company left vacant by Gen. Eckert. Mr. Lefferts is now President of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and was President of the American while Mr. Orton was President of the United States Company, and until both the companies named were merged in the Western Union.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING—THE GROWTH AND SUCCESS OF THE ORGANIZATION—RIFLE RANGES ESTABLISHED IN ALL PARTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The third annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, Col. W. C. Church, the President, in the chair. The following life members were present:

Gen. J. B. Woodward, Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. Kilbourne Knox, Col. John Ward, Gen. M. T. McMahon, George Crouch, A. Alvord, J. L. Price, Capt. B. E. Valentine, Capt. John Klein, Capt. Karl Klein, Capt. L. G. T. Bruer, Col. Josiah Porter, Lieut. Col. John S. Camp, Col. George D. Scott, Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, A. V. Davis, Capt. Henry Fulton, Patrick Rooney, Capt. L. C. Bruce, Major R. L. Belknap, Col. B. Burton, A. V. Canfield, Jr., W. A. French, E. A. Fisher, F. D. Fairbanks, E. Haines, Jr., J. S. Holland, Joseph Holland, Thomas Lloyd, T. M. Motley, S. H. Mead, E. H. Madison, H. H. Meday, J. L. Price, C. E. Prescott, C. T. Robbins, J. P. M. Richards, W. W. Skiddy, E. H. Sanford, W. H. Murphy, J. R. Andrews, Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Col. Francis D. Grey, Capt. R. Kelly Stiles, Major C. S. Hunter, Lieut. Col. D. I. Milne, J. McKenny, J. J. McCook, A. Olrig, L. Richardson, Major L. B. Rodor, W. W. Reynolds, A. Rich, Frederick Tompkins, Lieut. Col. W. E. Van Wyck, and Col. Emmons Clark. The President delivered his annual address in which he said it was his privilege to be able to state that the year just closed had been one of the most successful in the short history of the association. During the first year it had labored under difficulties. The range at Creedmoor, Long Island, was in a crude state, and required considerable expense and labor before its utility could be insured. The second season was far advanced before the range was in readiness for the promotion of rifle practice. But during the past season it had been brought to a point of success never before attained in the world. The range had been visited by people from all parts of the country, and the result had been the establishment of rifle ranges throughout the United States and in South America. At the beginning of the year, he said, the association was in debt to a considerable extent, but at its close, although a small indebtedness still existed, its assets left a balance in its favor.

The report of the Treasurer was next read and adopted, showing the annual receipts to have been $19,647 25; expenditures, $18,510 60, leaving a balance of $1,136 65 remaining in the treasury. The assets of the association were $11,115; liabilities, $7,784 75, leaving a balance of $3,330 25 in its favor. The report of the Secretary was voluminous. It reviewed the business transactions by the Board of Directors during the year, and gave a succinct statement of the matches contested at Creedmoor. Balloting for Directors was next in order, and resulted as follows: For a term of three years—Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Col. W. C. Church, Capt. Henry Fulton, and E. H. Sanford; for one year—Gen. E. L. Molineux. The following committee was appointed by the President to co-operate with the Amateur Rifle Club in making the necessary arrangements for the international match at Dublin during the coming season: Gens. John B. Woodward, M. T. McMahon, and E. L. Molineux, and Mr. J. G. Bennett.

EX-ALDERMAN COMAN'S NEW BAIL.

Ex-Alderman and Ex-Court-house Commissioner Thomas Coman went before Judge Donohue yesterday with his counsel, in order to release his bondsman, Nicholas Kain, of No. 26 Madison street, and furnish new bail. It will be remembered that six indictments for bribery and conspiracy to defraud were found against Coman, Norton, Ingersoll, and Walsh for frauds in connection with the building of the new Court-house, of which they were Commissioners. Morgan Jones, of No. 67 Centre street, originally became bondsman for Coman, on whose disappearance from the City the recognizances were forfeited. On Coman's return some months since Nicholas Kain became his bondsman, and was yesterday released, Morgan Jones again becoming surety for Coman in the sum of $12,000 on the six indictments. Jones gave as security three unincumbered houses and lots on Centre street, valued at $50,000.

THE ESTATE OF JAMES B. TAYLOR.

In the suit of Kate B. Howland against Henry Smith and Adeline Broadway, a motion has been made in Superior Court, Special Term, before Judge Curtis, for the appointment of a Receiver, and to have portions of the answer of the defendant, Mrs. Broadway, stricken out. The suit is brought to eject Mrs. Broadway and her tenant, Mr. Smith, from possession of the premises No. 49 East Forty-fourth street. The affidavit on which a receivership was asked for states the grounds of such motion to be that the decree of the Surrogate admitting to probate the will of Mr. Taylor, under which Mrs. Broadway took a life title to the premises, had been reversed by the Court of Appeals; that the defendant, Mrs. Broadway, is of no pecuniary responsibility; that the rents of the premises under the lease to Mr. Smith are in danger of being wasted, and a Receiver thereof should be appointed. To this the defendant Mrs. Broadway, answers, denying the allegations of plaintiff that she is the granddaughter of the late James B. Taylor, "intending thereby to put plaintiff to proof of her legitimacy, which this deponent is informed and believes is gravely doubted." Defendant denies that at the time of his death Mr. Taylor was in possession of the premises in question, but, on the contrary, claims that she was in possession, Mr. Taylor merely holding the title thereto in trust for her, and that the clause in the will in relation thereto was intended merely to carry out that trust. She also denies that the decision of the Court of Appeals has decided the invalidity of the will, and asserts that it merely holds that that question must be decided by a jury. She adds that by this proceeding she is being harassed unnecessarily. Judge Curtis denies the motion for a Receiver, denies the motion to strike out portions of defendant's answer, but directs that such portions thereof as refer to the trust shall be set forth more specifically.

THE DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE—TOPOGRAPHY OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND, &C.

The American Geographical Society has been furnished with important information about several national projects which are likely to change the features of geography to some extent, and which are worthy of notice. One, which has been successfully carried out—the Suez Canal—has separated entirely the continents of Asia and Africa. The proposed Isthmus Canal, to open a communication between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, will in the same manner divide the North and South American continents. But there are projects to effect changes in the territory of this Republic scarcely less interesting, though local, and not attracting as much attention. Two of these may be specially mentioned, because they are near New-York and connected with the great centres of commerce, and because there is reason to believe they will soon be accomplished. One is the Maryland and Delaware Ship-canal, to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays by the way of the Sassafras River. The cut will be about seventeen miles long, and besides this there will be required but a few miles of dredging to make a water way, without locks, for the largest vessels. It will be made through a level country, and there is no rock to be removed. The course is pointed out by nature, as has been shown by able engineers, for the water flowing to the Chesapeake Bay on one side and to the Delaware Bay on the other rise at nearly the same point. A gentle and slight elevation forms the divide. The large peninsula—150 miles long from north to south, and over sixty-five miles wide at the widest part, comprising more than three-fourths of the State of Delaware, nearly all that portion of Maryland on the eastern shore, and the Counties of Northampton and Accomac, Virginia, an area of little less than 5,000 square miles—will thus be made an island. The distance to be saved in navigation from Baltimore to New-York, the Eastern States and Europe is 225 miles, and to Philadelphia much more. No ship-canal project seems to be more feasible or practicable, and if the vast commercial wants and advantages be considered, none would be more valuable to the commerce of the Atlantic sea-board. The other ship-canal referred to is that of Cape Cod, which will cut off the peninsula of Barnstable from the mainland of Massachusetts. By this a distance of over a hundred miles of dangerous navigation by the outside route, and of more than sixty miles by the inside route, will be saved for vessels passing between the Eastern ports and those of the North and South. Public attention is being directed more and more to such works for the benefit of commerce. President Grant, in his message to Congress in 1873, referred especially to this subject of connecting the waters of the interior and along the sea-board. But whether Government aid be afforded or not the demand for commercial facilities, private enterprise, and engineering skill will open valuable water ways to save time and money wherever necessary and practicable. Exhaustive reports of the projects will soon be placed at the disposition of the Geographical Society.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

OPINION OF HON. E. L. FANCHER, ARBITRATOR IN THE CASE OF BUSK & JEVONS AGAINST E. PAVENSTEDT & CO.—BILLS OF LADING EQUIVALENT TO A CONTRACT.

The following decision was rendered by Judge Fancher, in the Court of Arbitration, yesterday:

The plaintiffs, as owners of the steam-ship Pleiades, W. Lee, master, which lately arrived at the port of New-York from Yokohama, Japan, with a cargo of teas, claim of the defendants a difference of freight on 875 half chests consigned to them. The measurement of the chests, according to the bills of lading, was 58 13-40 tons.

The plaintiffs claim freight on 61¼ tons, which they allege was the true measurement of the chests. It is asserted by the plaintiffs that the discrepancy between the actual measurement at the port of New-York and that specified in the bills of lading cannot be accounted for by any natural expansion of the chests and their covering, but it is attributed to an error in the measurement or in the calculation.

A measurer at this port testified that he saw the 875 half-chests while being discharged from the vessel, and measured them, as is the custom, by samples; and assuming that the residue corresponded with the samples measured, which he testified was the fact, the whole 875 half-chests measured 61¼ tons. He also testified that the method of measuring teas in China and Japan was the same as is practiced in the Port of New-York; that, in his judgment, there was no way of accounting for the difference of measurement of the 875 half-chests by supposed expansion, and that it was to be accounted for only on the hypothesis of mistake in the measurement or in the calculation.

It was provided in the charter party that the charterers were to pay the freight of the vessel at the rate of £3 10s. British sterling per ton of forty cubic feet, Japan and China measurement, payable on delivery at New-York, "the cargo to be measured in presence of the Captain at all ports, by logarithm rod on board the vessel, or in godown, as required by charterers or their agents."

The bills of lading of the 875 half-chests specified that freight for the said goods is to be paid in New-York as per margin, and in the margin it is thus written: "Freight 58 13-40 tons at £6—£349 19s."

A verified certificate of the Captain is presented, in which he states that the 875 half chests were shipped on board his vessel at Yokohama, freight to be "on measurement taken in Japan;" and that they "were measured by the shippers at that port as containing 58 13-40 tons." The Captain then continues: "I made a measurement of them myself, and finding it to exceed that amount I declared to the shippers before signing bills of lading my dissatisfaction and dissent from their measurement. I therefore claim to be entitled to receive freight on the measurement in New-York, amounting to 61¼ tons."

The certificate of the Captain, Lee, indicates that his measurement was made after that of the shippers, and that no expression of dissatisfaction or dissent from their measurement was made before the bills of lading were signed.

Why, then, did he sign the bills of lading which specified the measurement to be 58 13-40 tons? A bill of lading is a contract, and while, in so far as it partakes of the nature of a receipt, it may be open to explanation, it is, in the absence of fraud or mistake, binding upon the parties. Where the measurement of the shippers and that of the Captain differed, and with full knowledge of that fact the Captain voluntarily signed the bills of lading wherein the measurement of the shippers was adopted, and the amount of freight was stated on the basis of that measurement, it amounted to a waiver of the Captain's dissatisfaction and dissent. It would be depreciating the character and purpose of a bill of lading below its intended value to make it of no effect, and to give precedence to the prior expression of dissatisfaction and dissent of one of the parties. The Captain was not obliged to sign the bill of lading in the form in which it was presented to him. If erroneous, he should have corrected it. But having signed it and returned it to the shippers with full knowledge of all the facts, he is estopped thereby from afterward asserting that it was not true. The Captain is, while in command of a vessel, the agent for the owners. He represents the ship, and his act in signing and delivering the bills of lading is binding upon the owners, unless there be some fraud or mistake.

The New-York measurer testified that he saw the teas while been discharged from the vessel. He then applied the logarithm rod to a portion of the chests. This measurement in New-York was not sufficient to invalidate the measurement made in Japan. The charter party provided for Japan and China measurement by logarithm rod in presence of the Captain on board the vessel. This the Captain should have required in Japan before or at the time of signing the bills of lading. It would clearly be an inadmissible test to make the measurement on the wharf, or while the teas were being removed from the vessel to the wharf, when the matting and ties in the strands of cane which covered and bound the chests, may have become expanded by the dampness of the voyage or by the jostling of the unloading.

A very small expansion of the matting or of the knot of the cane over which the logarithm rod is laid when the measurement is taken, would, where the bulk of each half chest is small, increase considerably the cubic contents of the whole shipment. If the increase be due to such expansion it is well settled, that such increase is not to affect the measurement made at the port of shipment.

The stipulations of the parties contained in the charter-party and the bills of lading appear in this case to be explicit, and there does not appear to have been any mistake or fraud sufficient to set aside such mutual stipulations of the parties.

There must, therefore, be an award that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover any additional freight on the teas in question beyond the amount specified in the bills of lading.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a jury was selected and sworn to try the case of George M. Murray, charged with the crime of murder in having killed John Connerton with a cart-rung. The District Attorney opened the case, briefly detailing the circumstances of the alleged murder, which have been already fully published, and the taking of testimony was then deferred until this morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT Situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also, good colored help to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, &c., promptly supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home Bureau No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED TO BE CASHier, or to take charge of an institution or business, and can teach music, French, and the English branches, would like to obtain employment; references exchanged. Address S., Citizens' Bank.

ATTENDANT, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman to wait on a lady, or do chamber-work and sewing or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGlish Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can obtain first-class help of all nations.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging, neat and tidy, perfectly honest and industrious; can work in any situation in the line of house-work; would not mind a short distance in the country. Call at No. 20 Jane st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a German girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work. Apply for two days at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Waitress.—By a neat young girl; has good references; is active, and can do any work perfectly. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and care of children; is a neat sewer; has eleven years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st. near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl; or as laundress; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young German girl who is capable, industrious, and very obliging; does not require high wages. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or cook, wash, and iron. Apply at No. 249 West 30th st., to Mrs. Mooney.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 166 East 56th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; or as working housekeeper to see to everything; for City or country; has a daughter about nine years old, smart and useful; very moderate wages if together; best references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is also a good bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish the best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well-experienced woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered woman; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with several years' City references; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches and kinds to suit; an obliging disposition and able to please. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS AN EXCELlent good cook and baker; would assist with the washing or do the coarse washing of a small private family; has good City reference. A good private family that keeps their help long may apply at No. 430 West 40th st.; call in the store.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist with the washing. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer, ironer, or general house-work; for City or country; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,129 2d av., between 59th and 60th sts., third floor front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Address No. 195 1st av., in bakery store, between 11th and 12th sts.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A REliable, good girl; a good cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has good references. Can be engaged at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c. Call for two days at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan from Canada as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE ENGLISH YOUNG WOman as good, thorough cook, and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer, or to do house-work in a small private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLUE, AS FIRST-class French cook; best of references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 508 1st av., first floor, back room.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER wants a few more engagements; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; children's outfits made; terms reasonable. Address Le B., No. 124 East 11th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker (American and Protestant) wishes to be engaged by the month or week; best City references. Call at No. 341 West 43d st., one flight up.

GOVERNESS—LADY'S MAID.—FIRST-CLASS waiting and nursery governess; also lady's maid and nurse; best references. Apply at Free Training Schools, No. 47 East 10th st., to-morrow.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; would like a place to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing, and willing to make herself useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL only seven months in this country; speaks some English; is very neat, willing, and obliging; a good washer and ironer. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days at 237 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman as housekeeper in City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery, near Stanton st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, CORNER OF BROADway and 45th st.—A large number of capable, respectable servants, for City and country, at low wages. Employment is wanted for several ladies at nominal salaries.

Classes for ladies in the cooking school on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. $5 for ten lessons. First-class cooks sent out by the day, $2.

The ladies request the co-operation of all housekeepers, and prompt replies from those to whom they apply for information.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, FIRST-class hair-dresser, experienced seamstress and dressmaker, cut and fit, operates on several machines; sixteen months' references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKing Italian perfectly and fair English; is a thorough hair-dresser, seamstress, and dress-maker; is gentle, quiet, tidy; and has good references. Call at Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; can dress hair and sew on machine; or would like to take charge of grown children; good City references. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG PROTestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; can do her work in superior style; fourteen months' references; is neat, tidy, and willing. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKING French, to take care of growing children, and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse; good, plain sewer and operator; excellent reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 175 East 73d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse; has good reference. Call from 10 A. M. to 12 M. at No. 319 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL SIXTEEN YEARS OLD, TO take care of children and do plain sewing; best references. Apply at No. 891 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS nurse; capable of taking charge from birth. Apply at No. 139 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT INFANT'S NURSE; she likes grown children also, and is a good, willing Protestant woman. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress or nurse; is a good dressmaker and operator on the Grover & Baker sewing-machine; or would do second girl's work. Good City references. Call at 13 Waverley place. Ring the bell three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL WITH two years' references from her only place, which she has just left; is accustomed to children and chamberwork; can operate on machines. Call at Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address No. 340 East 56th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads; also, the care of silver perfectly; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and dresses salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for a thoroughly competent servant as waitress, waitress and chamber-maid, or parlor-maid; highest testimonials as to character and ability. Call at No. 78 Clinton place, three doors west of 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, Protestant, as first-class waitress and to do chamber-work in a private family, or would do general house-work for a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS with several years' reference; will do chamberwork if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECABLE YOUNG woman, as waitress and to do fine washing; good City reference. Address care of Mrs. H. G., No. 347 East 13th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some gentlemen's or families' washing; can do French fluting, polishing, and children's clothes in the neatest manner; reference from those who I have been washing for the last ten years. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.; inquire in the store.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day. Address Mrs. H. G., No. 347 East 13th st.

MALES.

COOK.—EITHER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR A small club, in the City or elsewhere, by a man cook; strictly first class and highly recommended as understanding artistic cooking, hot and cold. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable man, aged thirty years, who is a good coachman and groom; can also milk, tend furnace, clean windows, and be generally useful; well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; City or country; can milk and tend furnace; make himself generally useful; is highly recommended; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Address T., box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; long and satisfactory references as to honesty and capability. Call or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., or No. 644 6th av. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom; good City driver. Apply or address C. B., No. 124 West 50th st., private stable, two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; five years' best reference; willing and obliging. Call or address J. F., 47th st., Brewster & Co.'s carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; WILLing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 32 East 40th st.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, WHO is proficient in all horticultural bearings, scientifically versed in constructing glass houses, laying out and improving grounds; also, thoroughly conversant with agriculture, &c.; twenty years' noteworthy credentials. Address S., at Buist's Flower Store, No. 681 Broadway.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman, or to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address A. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY years, who can tend door, build fires, clean walks, windows, and furniture; also care cows and horses, drive, do errands, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN and his wife; the man understands the care of horses, and can do any work in the house; the woman is a good cook, and understands general house-work; good reference given. Address M. T., care of Mr. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, AS WAITER, FOOTman, or second waiter; is thoroughly competent; has the best references for honesty, sobriety, and competency; is neat, willing, and industrious. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell teas to families and large consumers; greatest inducements. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 148 Chambers st.

COLORED LAUNDRESS WANTED FOR A private family; must be first class. Call any day before 1 o'clock at No. 4 West 34th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, WHO THORoughly understands his business and can bring City references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th av.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse, capable of taking entire charge of an infant; none need apply but those having good City references. Call, between 10 and 12, at No. 196 Madison av.

WANTED.—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; must have the best City references. Apply at No. 219 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SECOND NURSE, ONE WHO THORoughly understands the care of children; must have good references. Call at No. 219 Madison av., on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Jan. 26.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 2.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent. No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Jan. 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)	Thursday, Jan. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13	*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20	JAVA........WED., Feb. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT, RECULAUX	Wednesday, Jan. 13
FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ	Saturday, Feb. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Sat. Jan. 23 6:30 A. M.	Erin, Sat. Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M.
Spain...Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M.	Italy...Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.........Saturday, Jan. 16, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Dec. 28	Switzerland,	Jan. 9
Nederland,	Jan. 21		Feb. 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Dec. 28		Jan. 9
Vaderland,	Jan. 22	Switzerland,	Feb. 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Jan. 6
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday, Jan. 13.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

ANDES..........Jan. 9.
For NASSAU, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ATLAS..........Jan. 18.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..........Jan. 27.
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS..........Feb. 5.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 802 FULTON st., Brooklyn; covers three lots; front on two streets; doing an extensive business; price, $25,000; terms easy; possession May 1. C. D. WILLITS, No. 644 Fulton st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE,

Hicks st., BROOKLYN.

The patrons of the Mansion House are respectfully informed that an elegant elevator for the accommodation of the guests has just been completed, by the aid of which the rooms on all floors are easily reached, and the comforts of this comfortable home much increased. A few desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen can be obtained at a reasonable rate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—First-class single and family rooms. An excellent restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Entrance on Broadway; also on 31st st. Prices liberal.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—One or two rooms on second or third story, with good board; private family; terms moderate; references. Address M., Box No. 275 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; southern exposure; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH & 12TH STS. Desirable suits of apartments on first and second floor, with private table, on "moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av.; references exchanged.

NO. 323 WEST 30TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with or without board; table first-class; all modern improvements; location good, central.

TO LET—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large rooms, on second floor, also, two on third, for single gentlemen; table board for one or two at reduced prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome apartments en suite, with all conveniences to let at moderate prices; with private table only; references exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.

To let, with board, double and single rooms for gentlemen; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

NICELY FURNISHED HALL ROOM; ALSO large sunny room; one other, $2. Call at No. 216 East 10th st.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, OR ONE LARGE and one single room, at No. 22 East 49th st. Superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a private family a third floor front room; references exchanged.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, having southern exposure; house first-class; references. No. 230 West 39th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

DESIRABLE, LARGE, AND HALL-ROOM, third floor: also, hall room fourth floor, with board. Apply at No. 30 East 35th st.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY room and side room, with board, No. 22 East 41st st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM FOR a gentleman, with board.

NO. 50 WEST 46TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large and small room, with board.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to let with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD, FOR SELF, WIFE, TWO children, and nurse, between 20th and 30th sts. and 6th and 4th avs.; give full particulars. Address J. T., No. 133 Maiden lane.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a young man. Address, with terms, H., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED—FOR gentleman, wife, and two small children; vicinity of 14th st. Address EVARTS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-law6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-law6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHŒNIX REMSEN, ALEXANDER S. WEBB, ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, GEORGE G. WATERS, WILLIAM H. KANE, Executors.
d2-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-law6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-law6mW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BERMAN and ELIAS OLENICK, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of this court, dated the 8th day of January, A. D. 1875, on the petition of George Chapman, assignee of said bankrupts, all the creditors of said bankrupts and all other persons interested are required to appear before Isaac Dayton, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition authorizing said assignee to compromise and compound all or any of the claims or open accounts set forth in the schedule annexed to said petition, as he may deem proper, and for such amount as he may deem best he can obtain in compromise thereof.—Dated Jan. 8, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF Appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. FLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James L. Fling, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.
d30-law3wW* JOHN T. LYNCH, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS OF MR. DALY'S ANNUAL SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT..........as..........SHYLOCK
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ as..........PORTIA

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND MUSIC.

Mr. DALY is compelled to announce, (in consequence of previous arrangements,) that notwithstanding the great success of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE it can only be played

THIS WEEK AND THE SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

The *Herald* says: "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE was produced with an artistic completeness which reflects credit on the management. In the court scene Mr. E. L. Davenport was remarkably finished and powerful, recording with admirable precision the rapidly-changing emotions of the revengeful Jew, culminating with a picture of dumb despair truly touching."

*** On MONDAY NEXT, the RETURN OF ALL THE FAVORITES after their brilliant successes in Boston and Philadelphia, in new modern comedy, WOMEN OF THE DAY. Box-sheet now ready.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

The public is respectfully informed that

THEODORE THOMAS

will give, on SATURDAY and MONDAY next,

TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK

MATINEE---GRAND---MATINEE,

WITH INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, AT 8,

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

Soloist, Mr. CONSTANTIN WEIKERT, Pianist, from Leipzig, his first appearance.

Admission Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programmes can be had at all the principal music stores and piano warerooms.

A CARD.

ELOCUTION in the HIGHER BRANCHES taught by a gentleman of long experience in LONDON and PARIS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN prepared for the Stage, Lecture-room, and Amateur Performances.

REHEARSALS for PRIVATE THEATRICALS, French or English plays, attended and directed.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE with Debating Classes, also, for Public Readings.

Private or Class Instruction.

Applications received at the

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
THIS WEEK—THE FUNNIEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
New Songs. Jokes received with screams of delight.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

REV. DR. MENDES

ON "DRAMATIC SCENES FROM JEWISH HISTORY," at Lyric Hall, 6th av. and 42d st., this evening at 8.

NINTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT—CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, JAMES PEARCE, of Christ Church, New-York; Vocalist, Mrs. W. N. OLIVER. Admission, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALES!

At Mr. Ives' Rooms, No. 39 Union square, (first floor,)
THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. IVES' STATUARY.

Sixteen of the works of this eminent artist now on exhibition, as above.

Sale, except one number in the catalogue,
ENTIRELY UNRESERVED.

At Clinton Hall Salerooms, FRIDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, and now on exhibition day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway,

Mr. KERR'S PICTURES,

comprising choice examples of foreign and American Artists, many of which were selected by the owner while abroad, and directly from the artists.

Mr. Kerr will sell his pictures without reserve or limit.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT will sell at public auction, JAN. 15, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., NINE Condemned Horses

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WEST, CALL & WHITTEMORE, cloth importers and jobbers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. WEST,
JOHN M. CALL, JR.,
GELSTON WHITTEMORE.

Mr. JOHN M. CALL, JR., has been appointed to settle the business of the late firm.

JAN. 8, 1875. WEST, CALL & WHITTEMORE.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. R. V. R. SCHUYLER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. WALTER WATSON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

NO. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.

MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the petition of STEPHEN F. BEEKMAN for an order that two certain mortgages be discharged of record.—At a Special Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 26th day of December, 1874, present, Hon. John Sedgwick, Justice.—A petition having been presented to this court by Stephen F. Beekman for an order that a mortgage made by said Beekman to Thomas Connell to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest thereon, dated Sept. 1, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the second day of September, 1846, in Liber 299, at page 91, and assigned to John Barr, of Bermuda, by an instrument in writing dated April 1, 1847, and recorded in the office of the said Register on the 5th day of April, 1847, in Liber 302, page 66; and another mortgage dated November 30, 1846, made by said Beekman to secure said one thousand dollars to said Thomas Connell, and recorded in the office of said Register on the 9th day of December, 1846, in Liber 298, at page 450, and assigned to said Barr by said instrument of assignment before mentioned, and said mortgages being upon premises situated in the City of New-York. Now, on motion of LaRoy S. Gove, counsel for said Stephen F. Beekman, it is ordered that all persons interested show cause at a special term of this court, to be held at the Court-house, New-York City, on the third Monday of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why the mortgages before named should not be discharged of record, and an order of this court made to that effect. It is further ordered that this order be published in the *Daily Register* and New-York *Times* once a week for the period of six weeks, and a copy mailed, postage paid, to Thos. D. Middleton, executor, and William S. Barr, Bermuda, and to Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Mardall, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Clegg, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Agg, care of Major Stephen Lawson, Winchester, England.
ja6-law6wW*

FITCH, LAURA L.—SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York, ROSA R. RAINSFORD, plaintiff, against LAURA L. FITCH, George S. Fitch, George R. Fitch, Clarence D. Jones, Jedediah Heberd, Henry H. Underhill, sole executor of the last will and testament of Joshua L. Underhill, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 25, 1874. WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1874.

WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d16-law6wW* No. 58 Wall st., New-York.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—DAVID TORRENS, Plaintiff, against S. W. NASH, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—Non-resident.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within two days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-one 30-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the cost of this action.—Dated December 7, 1874.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
d23-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—JAN. 5, 1875.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
j6-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN A. VANDERVEER and JOHN Z. LOTT as Executors of the last will and testament of John J. Vanderveer, deceased, against GEORGE A. PELLITT, and Margaret, his wife; Alfred L. Pellitt, and Eliza, his wife; Clarissa Green, sometimes called Clarissa Pellitt; John Fay.—To each of the defendants named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1874.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
d23-law6wW* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMUSEMENT RENDEZVOUS OF NEW-YORK.

BARNUM'S RAPID TRANSIT TO PUBLIC FAVOR.

SECOND WEEK OF THE HALF-PRICE SYSTEM.

SECOND WEEK OF PACKED AUDIENCES AND TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM.

SECOND WEEK OF THE NEW AND IMPROVED PROGRAMME, EMBRACING THE HIGHER ORDER OF EQUESTRIANS, AND WHICH IS UNANIMOUSLY INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS, AS A MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION IT RECEIVES THE APPROVAL OF ALL.

ALL THE DARING YOUNG LADY RIDERS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

For the present week the usual specialties for day and night exhibitions will be UNITED AND GIVEN IN FULL AT BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, forming a combination of thrilling equestrianism and brilliant contests in speed never before attempted, even by the Hippodrome management.

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND HIPPODROME.
Admission to all, 30c. Children under ten, 15c.
SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances 2:30 and 8.
HIPPODROME MUST SOON CLOSE.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV
MRS. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season.
MRS. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
Every evening and Saturday matinée.

MRS. ROUSBY,

in her original character of

THE LADY ELIZABETH,

in Tom Taylor's grand historical play,

'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,

produced with new scenery, properties, costumes, appointments, and a strong cast, including Mr. Geo. Clarke. Seats at box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 1:30, fifth matinée of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE CHARITY BALL.

(THE TWENTIETH.)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,

Will take place at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February.

The few tickets not in the hands of the managers may be found at Delmonico's, and the remaining boxes secured at Mrs. Townsend's, No. 349 5th av.

THE CHARITY BALL.

(THE TWENTIETH.)
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS

AFTERNOON AT 2. Only Wednesday Matinée of CIPRICO in EDMUND KEAN.	EVENING AT 8. CIPRICO as EDMUND KEAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.
MARIETTA RAVEL, E. W. MARSTON, J. B. STUDLEY.
The Dramas of French Spy, Putnam, a New Pantomime.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE OFFERS superior advantages in all departments at very moderate charges; next session opens Feb. 2. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for Young Boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; limited to twenty; Winter sessions begin Jan. 2. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF CULTURE AND REfinement desires a position to teach children English, French, and music, or as companion to a lady, in exchange for board; references. Address ALTON, Box No. 327 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DEpartment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record*.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL

GRAND BALL

IN AID OF THE

New-York Infant Asylum,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

Academy of Music, Jan. 14, 1875.

TICKETS, $5 each; can be obtained from the Managers, and private boxes may be procured on application to Mrs. CLARENCE LYMAN COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st., before 11 o'clock A. M., and from 5 until 8 o'clock P. M.; also at the Academy of Music, upon application to Mr. D. KINGSLAND.

Tickets may be obtained of the Managers and at the following convenient places:

Mrs. B. W. SHATTUCK, No. 574 5th av.
Mrs. WM. TILDEN, No. 6 East 43d st.
Mrs. Dr. JOSEPH WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Gen. CHARLES SANFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. GEO. W. SCOTT, No. 198 Church st.
Boxes of Mrs. C. L. COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA COMIQUE.

A SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MATINEE SATURDAY, 16TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Bazin's delightful Opera Comique.
"LE VOYAGE EN CHINE,"

will be performed with new scenery by Isherwood and Maeder, new decorative adjuncts, and the following cast:

HENRY DE KERNOISAN..........M. DE QUERCY
(first appearance in the United States.)

Pompery	M. Duplan
Alidor de Rosenville	M. Debeer
Bonnetau Notaire	M. Valsire
Maurice Freval	M. Clautal
Martial	M. Victor
MARIE	Mlle. MINELLI
Berthe	Mlle. Guerzy
Caroline	Mlle. ——
Domestique	M. Thuillard

Matelots, &c.
Doors open at 7:30

In rehearsal, Lecocq's last and crowning triumph, the SENSATION OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS,

GIROFLE-GIROFLA,

for which Messrs. Grau & Chizzola have purchased the sole right of production.

Box office open from 8 to 4.

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT AND PALMER

☞ PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS. ☜

An increasing attendance evidencing appreciation of the excellences of Halliday's admirable dramatic version of CHARLES DICKENS' charming story, "David Copperfield," and entitled

☞ LITTLE EM'LY, ☜

in which the popular actor and author
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,

gives his inimitable impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, the deeply interesting piece will be continued through a third week.

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE. SEATS MAY BE SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.

Every evening at 8, matinee Saturday at 2, in his highly-successful monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE.

Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.

NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE BUFF-UN," in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE, (MALE AND FEMALE).

Admission, 50c. Family Circle 25c.
Ticket office open daily from 9 till 5.

WALLACK'S.

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PACIFIC MAIL.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT CONGRESSMAN SCHUMAKER'S CHECKS.

EXAMINATION OF JAY COOKE & CO.'S BOOKS—SIGNIFICANT DISCLOSURES—THE $100,000 IN A FAIR WAY OF BEING TRACED—IRWIN GROWING DISGUSTED WITH HIS TREATMENT—RUMOR THAT HE IS ABOUT TO TELL ALL HE KNOWS—THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR HIS SILENCE REMOVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—No further disclosures were made in the Pacific Mail investigation to-day, except such as concern Mr. John G. Schumaker. This gentleman remarked to a friend some time since that he did not feel very well, and would go to Europe immediately if people would not say that he was running away from the Pacific Mail investigation. It now begins to look very much as if he ought to have run away. The books of Jay Cooke & Co., containing the accounts relating to the two $50,000 checks, which were discovered to have passed through Cooke's bank, were before the committee to-day, and the various entries were explained by Mr. Corson, the bookkeeper. Mr. Schumaker swore in his previous examination that he had no knowledge of what became of this $100,000; that he sent the check back to Stockwell, and did not receive any of the proceeds, nor did he collect the money on these checks. Mr. Corson pointed out the history of the checks as it appeared from the books, and in summing up stated that in his judgment the books showed that Mr. Schumaker received first $10,000 in cash and a certificate of deposit of $90,000; that this certificate was made out to the order of Mr. Schumaker, and was surrendered by him a few days afterward for $30,000 in cash and a new certificate of deposit to his own order for $60,000. This $60,000 was paid two or three days later, and the entries appeared to show that Mr. Schumaker received the cash and must have indorsed the certificates. To settle all doubt concerning these checks, the committee has sent to Philadelphia for the two certificates of deposit and the stub-book of the bank. If the certificates are made to Schumaker's order, as the books indicate, and were indorsed by him, it will be difficult to explain that in his former testimony he did not commit what Mr. Irwin would call "rank perjury." The checks have upon the corner the initials "H. D. C.," and Mr. Corson states that if some other person than Mr. Schumaker had called with the checks indorsed in blank, the placing of these initials on the checks would have been authority from Cook to the Teller to pay the bearer without further identification. It was usual for the bank to require the person who received the cash to indorse his name upon checks, and the last indorsement would be entered upon the books. Either the usual custom of the bank was carried out in this case by the order of Henry D. Cooke, or Mr. Schumaker received the money in person. Mr. Schumaker's name is the only one that appears in the accounts of the bank in connection with the payments on these checks. The committee seems in a fair way to trace the $100,000 to its final destination, unless some other dead man can be found upon whom to cast the burden of infamy. Mr. H. G. Fant explained that he received $10,000, and kept it himself. He was friendly to the subsidy, and advocated it in a general way among all his friends, and tried to induce those who were short to buy in their stock. The $1,000 check, drawn by Mr. Irwin, which passed through his bank, he thought was paid to Mr. Irwin himself; but no longer ago than last Friday night he had the impression that it was paid to a correspondent named Sam Hatch. It seems that there really is such a man as Sam Hatch, but as he is, according to reports, as far away as New-Orleans, for the purposes of this investigation he may be considered dead. There is a strong suspicion that Hersey divided up his $11,000 with somebody else—probably some indefinite Congressman. Hersey manages to account for the expenditure of $4,000 of the $11,000, which is within $500 of as much as his superior officer, Mr. Boyd, received; but there are $7,000 about which he has no recollection. His obtuseness of recollection is considered very remarkable by the committee, and they will investigate his bank account and question him further to-morrow. Donn Piatt made his explanation to the committee, and produced a canceled note received back by Irwin in July, 1872. In the case of anybody but Piatt this explanation would have been received as satisfactory, but with regard to him there is a good deal of hesitation, especially as he refuses to give the name of the person who took up the note, or to explain how he obtained the money with which to pay it. But the note itself is here, and has an evidence of genuineness in its appearance. The friends of Mr. Irwin express confidence that they will get him out of jail on the writ of habeas corpus, but the members of the committee do not think so. Mr. Ordway will not produce him before the court, and if the court undertakes to hold Ordway in contempt and to send him to jail, then the Judge will place himself in contempt of the House and might have to let Ordway out or go to jail himself. It is claimed that the indictment of the Grand Jury on the certificate of the Speaker, which is expected in a few days, will give Irwin his liberty, because his offense against the law is bailable. But the committee say that while the Grand Jury can indict Irwin without having him in custody, he cannot be bailed till he has been arrested under the indictment, and the arrest cannot be made while he is in the custody of the House. Meantime there are some rumors of a disclosure by Irwin, who is getting "mad" on account of his treatment by the committee. Irwin's best friends hope he will conclude to testify, and they say that most of the reasons which dictated his silence have been removed. Among the rumors is one to the effect that somebody received a large sum of money for the purchase ostensibly of most of the leading correspondents here, and there is no doubt that honest members of the press are sometimes "sold out," as well as respectable Congressmen.

Sergeant at Arms Ordway a few days ago received information that Col. W. S. King had been seen at Ilion, N. Y. Deputies were immediately sent to summon him to appear before the committee, but when they arrived at Ilion King had disappeared in the direction of Canada. Meantime, it is again reported here that he is in Minneapolis. Col. King is not dead, a fact which makes some people seem uncomfortable, but his testimony is as difficult to secure as Gen. Smith's.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

TRACING SCHUMAKER'S TWO $50,000 CHECKS—HAMILTON G. FANT'S EXPERIENCES IN PROCURING THE SUBSIDY—THE SUMS PAID HIM FOR LOBBYING BY IRWIN AND ABERT—DONN PIATT TO BE COMPELLED TO EXPLAIN A $5,000 TRANSACTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Ways and Means Committee continued the Pacific Mail investigation this morning.

John W. Corson, the book-keeper of Jay Cooke & Co., of Washington, appeared with the books of that banking-house, and was examined with reference to the two checks of the Brooklyn Trust Company on the Marine National Bank for $50,000 each, payable to the order of John G. Schumaker, which were cashed by Jay Cooke & Co. His testimony, and the examination of the books, showed that these checks were cashed here on June 3, 1872; that they were indorsed only by John G. Schumaker, and that, therefore, it would appear that Schumaker got the cash. Some other person, however, might have received the money if the teller were authorized by Henry D. Cooke to cash them without further indorsement. The books also showed that on June 3, 1872, a certificate of deposit, No. 2,315, was issued to John G. Schumaker for $90,000. This certificate was paid June 5, 1872, and on that day another certificate, No. 2,321, was issued to John G. Schumaker for $60,000, which in turn was paid June 7, 1872. Witness said that it would seem from the books that the first certificate was retired by issuing the second and paying $30,000 in cash. Both of these certificates, though issued to Schumaker, might have been made payable to the order of some one else. The original certificates would show that they are now in the possession of the Bankruptcy Trustees, in Philadelphia. The books also showed that on the 3d of June, 1872, the bank cashed a certificate of deposit, issued by the National Park Bank of New-York, in favor of William S. King, for $5,000. The money was paid over the counter, apparently to John H. Rice, as his name followed King's and was the last indorser.

Lewis J. Davis, of the banking firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., testified that a certificate of deposit issued by the Park National Bank, of New-York, to the order of William S. King, for $10,000, passed through their bank on June 5, 1872. Had no personal recollection of the circumstance, but infers from the records that the money was paid over the counter to William S. King. The Park Bank being their own correspondent, they would cash its certificates for any amount upon proper identification.

John G. Hersey, the Assistant Door-keeper, who received $11,000 from Irwin, was recalled and questioned by Mr. Beck as to his expenditure of the money. He swore that he used it in the payment of debts and in the ordinary expenditures of living, except $1,500 lost in a pork speculation, and several thousand dollars invested in Government bonds and other personal property. His further examination was temporarily postponed until he should bring to the committee his bank-book, and such papers as he may have corroborative of his statement.

Hamilton G. Fant was sworn, and said he did all he could to secure the subsidy. Whenever he met gentlemen he talked about it. He advocated it through members, and sometimes he would send others to see members. He sent Mr. George W. Wiley, of New-York, to see Representative Beck, but that amounted to nothing. Witness could not recall the name of any person who received money apart from himself. Irwin agreed to give him $12,000 for advertising the subsidy. Witness used all the means he could to secure the subsidy. It appeared during the course of the examination that Wiley did see Beck, nevertheless the latter not only made speeches, but voted against the subsidy. Witness said he did not mention to any persons with whom he conversed that he was employed to secure the subsidy.

Mr. Beck remarked that he had never seen the witness until that day.

Witness could not recollect the name of any person other than Wiley whom he sent to talk with members of Congress. Could not remember, it being three years ago, the name of any Congressman with whom he talked at his banking-house. Did not, in visiting the Capitol, call out any member to talk with him. He resorted generally to the reporters' gallery. Could not recollect any particular thing, except sending Wiley to talk to Mr. Beck, besides his general statement. He went to New-York several times, where there was a large opposing interest, his object being to mollify the opposition to the subsidy. The men who opposed the subsidy had sold short, and his object was to convince them that the subsidy would pass, so that they might buy in stock. Witness thought his services were worth more than $12,000, as he had to neglect his business to attend to that of Irwin. Witness did not carry stocks for any member of Congress.

Mr. Fant then made the following general statement: "Early in the Spring of 1872, being engaged in the banking and stock business in this city, and Mr. Irwin having known me for several years, I was employed by him to render such legitimate service as I could to obtain the subsidy. He agreed to pay me $2,000 cash and $10,000 contingent on the passage of the bill. It was known that there was a large and influential body of stock operators who had sold the stock of the Pacific Mail short, and who were opposing the subsidy; and Mr. Irwin, fearing this opposition, thought that I could mollify it in some degree by my personal influence, and he therefore employed me. He also knew that I understood their operations, and could keep him informed. I was also to use all the legitimate means I could to secure the subsidy. It was distinctly agreed that my compensation was not to depend on my carrying any vote in Congress. I was paid $2,000 at the time of the agreement, and after the passage of the bill Mr. Abert deposited to my credit, with my firm, about the 20th of May, 1872, $10,000, the amount due me."

Donn Piatt testified that he received the $5,000, as stated by Col. Abert. It was in the shape of a loan from Irwin, and the money was paid back to him. This transaction had nothing whatever to do with the subsidy, as he had opposed it from beginning to end in his newspaper, and otherwise did all he could to defeat it. The money was from Irwin's private funds, and certainly it was not used to corrupt members. The note that he gave to Irwin came back to him indorsed by R. B. Irwin as paid July 2, 1872. The witness declined to say who paid the money for him, as this involved an exposure of private transactions, which had nothing whatever to do with the subsidy.

The committee reserved consideration of the question as to whether they would insist on being informed who paid the money for Mr. Piatt.

The room was then cleared, and the committee decided that Mr. Piatt should answer who paid the $5,000 for him in satisfaction of his note to Irwin, and have given him until Friday to do so.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS IN IRWIN'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the District Court, to-day, Congressman Randall appeared for Sergeant at Arms Ordway, of the House of Representatives, and asked that the return of the writ of habeas corpus for the body of Richard B. Irwin be postponed until next Thursday at 11 o'clock, as he (Mr. Randall) had not yet had sufficient time to prepare for the presentation of the various questions involved. The application for postponement was accordingly granted.

THE DISAFFECTED DIRECTORS RESTORED.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE BOARD—THE REASONS FOR WITHDRAWING THEIR RESIGNATIONS—RUFUS HATCH THREATENS TO SUE THE TIMES.

Hardly had Messrs. Alexandre, Guion, and Talcott reached their respective offices yesterday morning than they were besieged by the majority Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. These gentlemen brought all the pressure in their power to bear upon their contumacious brethren, to induce them to withdraw their resignations. They assured them that Mr. Sage absolutely refused to accept the Directorship, to which he had just been elected, should they cease to be members of the board. Specious inducements innumerable were held out, and arguments were worn threadbare in the effort. Their vanity was appealed to, their generosity and good sense were enlisted, and the future of the corporation, "the only important American line of steam-ships," was represented as depending in no small degree on their sacrifice of personal considerations to manifest duty. Such action may seem extraordinary unless the impotence of the respectable minority in the decision of matters before the board be considered. Messrs. Hatch & Co. were exceedingly willing to permit the presence of such a minority, which, while it could not influence in the slightest degree the plans of the majority, would not fail to throw a glamour of its personal respectability over the doings of the board very conducive to its interests, in the eyes of the stockholders and of the public generally. On the other hand, bereft of this protecting air of honesty, the actions of the Hatch clique, even the most innocent, were pretty sure to awaken grave suspicions in the popular mind which might be dangerous to the successful carrying out of their designs.

The original plan of the minority Directors had been to secure the election on Monday of young Mr. Alexandre as a Director, in place of Mr. Fogg. This would give the mercantile interests a working majority over the gambling clique in the board, and the basis of genuine reform would be laid which might, if found necessary, culminate in elimination from the board of Mr. Hatch and his friends altogether. Indeed, it is not improbable that this was one of the integral parts of the plan. Mr. Hatch was by some unknown means made aware of the design against him, and, when the Directors met on Monday, had prepared his forces for the *coup d'etat*, which resulted in the choice of his brother, and, to make assurance doubly sure of Mr. Russell Sage, Mr. Trenor W. Park being very willing to assist his old side-partner for their mutual benefit. This action of the board, which, according to Mr. Alexandre, was entirely unexpected by himself, was the real cause of their withdrawal, although they chose subsequently to give other reasons, a compromise born of a night's sleep on the subject and a sober second thought. "No one could have been more astonished than we were," said young Mr. Alexandre yesterday, "when father came in and told us of what had been done."

After listening to what everybody had to say, Messrs. Alexandre, Talcott, and Guion met in private consultation, and it was agreed that the two latter should attend the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. Mr. Alexandre refused to be present, but was induced to abide by any action his associates might think proper to take concerning the withdrawal of their resignations. The board met at 1 o'clock. Several Directors were absent. The meeting was a very short one. Mr. Sage not having signified his acceptance of the honor conferred on him at the previous meeting, that matter was laid over for future consideration. Messrs. Talcott and Guion, on behalf of themselves and of Mr. Alexandre, then withdrew their resignations, amid manifestations of approval from the remainder of the board. Mr. Rufus Hatch then arose to a personal explanation. He held a copy of yesterday's TIMES in his hand. He apologized for calling the attention of the board to a matter which did not relate to any business within their jurisdiction, but he thought it due to himself to characterize the assertion of THE TIMES, that he had sought to defraud the company of $50,000, as false and unwarranted. He had reason to believe that the charge originated in the malice of a certain Mr. Whipple. All the correspondence between himself and Whipple had been placed on file among the papers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and were a matter of record with which his hearers were perfectly well acquainted. However, he asked leave to read two of the letters, one from Whipple to him dated July 3, 1874, and the other, the answer thereto, dated July 7, following. Mr. Hatch subsequently refused to allow THE TIMES reporter to make a copy of these letters, and the other Directors questioned professed to have forgotten what they were about, except that "they fully exonerated Mr. Hatch." Having finished the reading, Mr. Hatch again apologized for troubling the board with his personal affairs. He might have been often accused of indiscretion, as he was, perhaps, in the habit of speaking his mind somewhat freely, but no one had ever accused him of dishonesty before. This first direct charge that had been brought against him he intended to meet in another way. Mr. William H. Guion said that at the time he had been fully conversant with the negotiations between Messrs. Hatch and Whipple, and that Mr. Hatch's proceedings had been such as to meet with his unqualified approval. After the transaction of business the meeting adjourned. Mr. Alexandre is still the President of the company. The news was spread throughout the street, and those who heard it smiled.

Mr. Guion said, with reference to the withdrawal of his resignation, that after giving the question due consideration, he and the other two had come to the conclusion that it would be better to do so in order that the board might continue harmonious. That course, he thought, would result better for all concerned. He did not believe that the vote of Monday was any criterion to go by. He thought that the representatives of the mercantile interests would not continue to be a useless minority. He did not know whether they would or not, but hoped that they would still have a voice in the decisions of the board, notwithstanding that Messrs. Albert Hatch and Russell Sage had been introduced into the directorship. He considered it certain that Mr. Sage will accept.

Mr. Talcott gave somewhat different reasons. "We resigned," he said, "because we did not think we ought consistently to accept the restoration of Mr. Sage while he continued to labor under the grave personal aspersions that had been cast upon him by Mr. Hatch. Mr. Hatch's full retraction of these charges removed that difficulty. Besides, there was a tremendous pressure brought to bear upon us by stockholders and others, who begged us to remain in the board to watch over their interests; so, after consultation, we concluded to withdraw our resignations."

"But what avail will be your continuance as Directors when you are in such a small minority?" was suggested. "I am not certain that we are in a minority," was the reply. "I believe that some who voted against us on Monday will vote with us on questions involving the interests of the company." "Should they not, what then?" "Ah!" answered Mr. Talcott, shrugging his shoulders and smiling, "then it will be time enough to talk of resigning again. I wish you would say," added Mr. Talcott, "that the company is really in a prosperous condition. Our statement, now in the hands of the printers, will show a large increase of business over former years. We are only waiting for the figures up to Dec. 31 from San Francisco, Aspinwall, and Panama. When we receive them you shall have the report for publication."

Mr. Alexandre briefly said: "I was not at the meeting, and I know nothing about it. It is true that my resignation has been withdrawn, but I consented to it only on condition that I shall have certain things done as I want them. That is all I have to say."

Mr. Rufus Hatch was entirely non-committal on the subject at issue. He was in high dudgeon over the charges printed in yesterday's TIMES. "A dead set has been made against me," he said, "and for that reason I'm going to stay right here. If anybody thinks he can make anything by attempting to put me out, let him try it, that's all. I've had a great many hard fights in my life, and no one has got the better of me so far. I have all the books and papers of the company in my hands, and I have a couple of accountants going through them." He went on in this strain at great length, asserting his innocence, deprecating the attacks that had been made upon him, and breathing instantaneous vengeance. Finally the reporter succeeded in asking him for a confirmation of a report that his brother, Albert Hatch, had offered to loan the company $50,000 on its note of hand. "More than that," he answered, "it was $83,000, two-ninths of $373,500, but they would not take it from him. He wanted them to do certain things which they would not agree to." The brokers outside were asking each other where Albert got that amount of money.

There is the best authority for saying that a movement is on foot and that negotiations are in progress between many of the largest stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Directors of the Central Pacific Railway Company, looking to the future control of the former company by the latter. This is to be effected by the purchase of sufficient Pacific Mail stock by the Central Pacific, in addition to that already interested in the movement, to carry the May election of the Steam-ship Company.

R. H. Chittenden requests the statement made that the Chittenden named in Mr. Abert's Pacific Mail black list is not he.

HOW MR. HATCH DOES BUSINESS.

MR. J. F. WHIPPLE'S STATEMENT OF HIS DEALINGS WITH THE MANAGING DIRECTOR—THE LETTERS WHICH HE REFUSED TO GIVE FOR PUBLICATION.

A reporter of THE TIMES called last evening upon Mr. J. F. Whipple, the gentleman spoken of by Mr. Rufus Hatch at the Pacific Mail Directors' meeting yesterday as the person to whom he was indebted for the stevedoring exposure. Mr. Whipple dictated the following statement concerning his relations with Mr. Hatch:

"I made Mr. Hatch's acquaintance in the Spring of 1874, through my attempting to sell the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company some coal. He made a proposition to me to put the coal into the bunkers of one of his ships, and whatever its value proved to be, taking the coal the company was using as a basis, I was to be paid. I consulted with the parties to whom I was to look for the consummation of the trade, and they said that they knew Mr. Hatch better than I did; that they would not be a party to any such bargain with him, and that if I wished to go on with it I would have to undertake it on my own responsibility. I went to the company's wharf to examine into their way of doing business, for the purpose of satisfying myself whether it would do to enter into such a trade with them. To my surprise, I found by far more men doing work around the ship than seemed to me to be necessary. I refused to put the coal on board the ship, and called Mr. Hatch's attention to what seemed to me the bad management of his stevedoring. He asked me whether I could remedy it. I told him I thought I could, although I knew nothing about the business; in fact, was a perfect stranger to it. He wished me to take hold and see what I could do, for which he was willing to pay me. I then at once made it my business to look into the manner in which the most successful lines were doing their stevedoring, and I put it to Mr. Hatch that I thought the Walsh Brothers were the parties that would most likely do it to his satisfaction. He wished me to bring them down and introduce them to him. He told me that he had sent his clerks after the Walsh Brothers, and that they never could find them. I said to him that if I had clerks in my employ who did business for me in that style, the very first thing I would do would be to discharge them, and supply their places with better men. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Peter Walsh, and took him to the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. I introduced him to Mr. Hatch, and the result was that he made a contract with them for forty cents per ton. He told me that it had cost the company up to that time between a dollar and a dollar and twenty cents per ton to do the same work, and that it would be a saving of over a hundred thousand dollars per year to the company. Mr. Russell Sage afterward told me that Mr. Hatch had made a similar statement to the board.

Mr. Hatch then asked me to go to Panama, Aspinwall, and San Francisco, and right the whole thing. I refused on account of the season of the year. For some time afterward I was constantly soliciting employment from Mr. Hatch, and at length he said he wanted to let the entire stevedoring to one party, and proposed that I should commence at San Francisco, go thence to Panama, thence to Aspinwall, and thence to New-York. I felt as though a good business opportunity was opened to me, and I at once associated with me good and reliable men—men of means, men of standing, men who were well known in the community, and who thoroughly understood that business, and who were willing to undertake to carry out that contract with me. I carried in my figures to Mr. Hatch. He took the paper and wrote down other figures against mine, which footed more than mine did, and said: "There; I'll give you those figures, or anything that'll be satisfactory, but you must give me one-half of what you make." I told him that I did not do business in that way. "Why," he said, "we can make fifty thousand dollars a year apiece out of it." I told him that I had no doubt of it, but that I could not do business in that way. "Well," he said, in his brusque way, "*I don't want anything to do with any man I can't make money out of. I'd kick you off the dock as quick as I would a yellow dog if I couldn't make money out of you.*" I felt sad and hurt, and came home and wrote the following letter:

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1874.

Rufus Hatch, Esq., Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

DEAR SIR: If you wish to manage the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the best interests of the stockholders, I stand ready to aid you, as you have abundant proof, and hereby agree to secure for your company the stevedoring in New-York and San Francisco for thirty-eight cents a ton, payment to be made in New-York in greenbacks and in San Francisco in gold. The parties are in every way responsible, and will be acceptable to your company. Respectfully,

J. F. WHIPPLE.

This letter was shown to Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. Guion before it was mailed. Mr. Hatch replied on July 7. After acknowledging the receipt of mine, he went on to say that my services had been of no use to the company; that he would have accomplished as much himself without my aid. He said that he was the man who was managing the Pacific Mail company, and not myself. In short, he treated me contemptuously, and gave me a complete dismissal."

STRIKING AT THE DEAD.

From the New-York Evening Express.

The Pacific Mail investigation brings out the following from the Washington correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"One of the remarkable features of this investigation has been the number of dead men into whose possession money has been traced, but no imputation that has been cast upon the dead has shocked the committee and the listeners to the testimony so much as the uncalled-for statement of W. B. Shaw to-day, that Mr. James Brooks, of the Ways and Means Committee, had often furnished him confidential information of its actions for the use of Henry Clews in stock speculations."

The other day one of these hyenas started the lie (there is no other name for it) in Chicago, which was promptly copied in New-York, that James Brooks paid $20,000 of the Pacific Mail subsidy fund for a Japanese entertainment given by him in Washington. Now, according to the above, W. B. Shaw (James Brooks being dead since April 30, 1873) wickedly, infamously, and without the shadow of a cause, seeks to hide his own shame, as a betrayer of trust, by the invention of the above statement. Mr. James Brooks was twenty years in public life, and there is no man, with character enough to keep him out of the Penitentiary, who will indorse what Mr. Shaw here states.

In a confidential partnership of thirty-six years and the closest fraternal relations, we know that James Brooks was most scrupulous in preserving the secrets of his official position, and this carefulness was carried, at times, to the provoking extent of refusing to his own journal information which, day by day, was reported elsewhere of transactions in committee. But, if all were true, as the writer well says, what need of this uncalled-for attack upon the dead. We fear Mr. Shaw's fifteen years in Washington has made him fool as well as knave.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S PROSPECTS FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 12.—Nearly all the members of the Legislature, which meets here on Wednesday, have arrived, and well-informed persons say there is little doubt of Carpenter's re-election to the United States Senate. Washburne's supporters held a conference meeting last night.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—The members of the Legislature are nearly all here, and are discussing the business of the coming session. The State officers were sworn in yesterday in the usual informal manner. There is very little excitement, and the session promises to be an uneventful one.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12.—In the Tenth District Republican Convention, to-day, at Greenfield, Charles A. Stevens, of Ware, the defeated candidate in the November election, was nominated for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP—A DEMOCRATIC BOLT PROBABLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Harrisburg says there are rumors afloat of a projected bolt from the Democratic caucus in case Senator Wallace is declared the nominee for United States Senator, and the members of the House will not abide his nomination. All parties are very reticent and refuse to give any particulars. The programme is said to be that the bolters are to cast their votes for Judge Black, although they have been organized by Messrs. Clymer and Buckalew, and are really in favor of either of these gentlemen.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—The Democratic caucus, which was held here to-night, postponed the nomination of a candidate for Senator until Friday next.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES—JOHN W. TAYLOR, REPUBLICAN, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—GEORGE O. VANDERBILT, DEMOCRAT, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The two Houses of the Legislature of New-Jersey organized this afternoon. In the Senate, the Republicans organized by the appointment of John W. Taylor, of Essex, President; Nathaniel W. Voorhies, of Hunterdon, Clerk; William Cloke, of Mercer, Assistant Clerk; Benjamin F. Wood, of Salem, Engrossing Clerk; S. T. Champion, of Atlantic, Sergeant at Arms; Peter J. Tenbroek, of Union, Doorkeeper; John G. Cortney, of Ocean; John Gooden, of Camden; Henry Schanck, colored, and Silas S. Genung, of Morris, Assistant Doorkeepers. The Governor's Message was received and read, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect.

In the House, the Democrats organized by the appointment of the following officers: Speaker, George O. Vanderbilt, of Mercer; Clerk, John Carpenter, Jr., of Hunterdon; Assistant Clerk, Charles W. Jay, of Mercer; Sergeant at Arms, Joseph B. Cramer, of Burlington; Assistant Sergeant at Arms, John Garrabrant, of Passaic; Keeper of the Ladies' Gallery, Samuel W. Bell, of Middlesex; Keeper of the Gentlemen's Gallery, Charles Parker, of Cape May. The Governor's Message was received and ordered printed. Several unimportant bills were introduced.

ABSTRACTION OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILLS IN CHARGE OF A DETECTIVE—EXAMINATION OF STOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Westchester, Penn., says the Government paper mills, situated on the Westchester and Philadelphia Railroad, four miles from here, were placed under charge of a Government detective on Saturday last. Yesterday fifty-eight ladies from the Washington Treasury Department arrived at the mill and will at once proceed to take an account of the stock on hand. It is alleged that some of the paper has been found in the possession of parties who intend using it for no honest purpose. About 100 sheets were obtained in some manner unknown by a prominent member of Congress, who immediately reported the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, hence this examination, the result of which none can surmise. The affair is kept extremely quiet, the party here asserting that they are only making the usual yearly count; but as it is only a few weeks since the count was made, and considering the fact that the party left Washington on Sunday night, their departure as well as their mission being kept a profound secret outside of the Treasury Department, and the failure to notify the Superintendent of the mills of their intended coming, tend to strengthen the statement that something is wrong.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—The following are the names of the persons lost by the wreck of the brig Agnes Raymond, J. H. Randall, Master; J. H. Melanson, Louis Melanson, Norman Gray, A. Aylmar, Daniel Hiens, W. Cornean, and R. Morrissey. On the 2d inst. the brig Hilda, Capt. T. Larkin, was found a total wreck on the Island of Chelicamp, Cape Breton, with the cargo and bottom gone. One man was found frozen to death near the wreck. There were no marks on his clothing or person, except "S. W. W., 1850," in India ink on the right arm. No other bodies were discovered, but, no doubt, all hands were lost.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JAN. 13, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

PACKARD AND THE PINCHBACK ELECTION—THE WHITE LEAGUE ORGAN ON MIXED SCHOOLS—BETTER TO CLOSE THEM THAN SACRIFICE THE SELF-RESPECT OF THEIR CHILDREN—SHERIDAN AND HIS FORTHCOMING REPORT.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—An effort is being made to-night by Packard and others to have the vote for United States Senator reconsidered, and a motion looking to that end will be made in the joint session of the Legislature to be held to-morrow. Pinchback's friends are confident, however, that the action taken to-day will be ratified by the joint session.

It is probable that the question of mixed schools will be again agitated here. The School Board has decided that colored children shall be admitted to any and all the schools. The boys of the High School say that they will not submit to this. They are encouraged by their parents.

Referring to the decision of the board, the *Bulletin*, the organ of the White League, will contain the following:

"We do now unhesitatingly say that if such is the determination of those who by accident are placed in the direction of the education of our children, it is better that every school be closed at once, to remain so until such time as means are afforded to give the white children of this city an opportunity to receive tuition without the loss of their self-respect or personal dignity. The issue has been directly made by the board, and we trust the people will meet it boldly. Notwithstanding the inconvenience it may occasion, let the schools be closed."

Gen. Sheridan remains quietly at his hotel, preparing the detailed report of outrages which he has promised to the War Department. In it will be embodied the statements of a number of Republican office-holders who were recently forced by the White League to leave their homes in the country and take refuge in New-Orleans. If such action be necessary for the completion of his report, the General has decided that he will visit Red River and other interior parishes. His life has been threatened by residents of the districts named.

THE RENEWED ELECTION OF PINCHBACK TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Kellogg Legislature to-day adopted a concurrent resolution to go immediately into the re-election of Lieut. Gov. Pinchback as United States Senator, in order to silence all doubts and questioning as to his title to a seat in that body. So suddenly was this movement made that Pinchback's opponents were apparently struck dumb, no efforts being made to check the programme. Pinchback was placed in nomination, and received the following votes: In the Senate 18 to 5, and in the House 43 to 7. A joint session will be held for the official canvass. The re-election of Pinchback crushes the hopes of several aspirants of the Custom-house wing, who are said to be especially disappointed at the turn affairs have taken, and the belief now is that they will favor reconstruction or a new election.

JUDGE DIBBLE ON THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—HE DECLARES ITS WORK SUPERFICIALLY DONE—THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE AND GOV. KELLOGG.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Judge Dibble this evening sent the following telegram to Gen. Butler:

As counsel for the Republicans before the subcommittee of investigation, I ought to state that we were not allowed by the committee to introduce our evidence of intimidation and violence upon which the justification of the action of the Returning Board rests. In my estimation the examination of the committee was superficial, and not calculated to disclose the true state of affairs in Louisiana. The report of the majority of the subcommittee must necessarily be defective.

To-night the Democratic members of the House have again been in caucus. They profess to have received a proposition of compromise from Kellogg, which, if entered into would secure to them the choice of the United States Senator from Louisiana, and to discuss this offer, they have reconsidered their former determination to formally organize, place themselves on record before the country, and then adjourn. The Governor denies that he has made any overtures to the Democracy. On the contrary, he says they are trying to make terms with him.

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.

OPINIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE—TERRORISM, SOCIAL OSTRACISM, AND BUSINESS PROSCRIPTION FOR POLITICAL REASONS GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The members of the committee charged with the investigation of affairs in Alabama returned to Washington yesterday. The facts developed by the testimony will be presented in a report upon which all the Republican members of the committee will agree. The committee divided, and took testimony as subcommittees, visiting different sections of the State. Gen. Coburn was Chairman of one of these committees, and Gen. Albright of the other. The committee state that the accounts of the testimony published by the newspapers have been grossly incorrect, the general press agents refusing to send the facts as furnished by the committee, and sending grossly distorted statements. Gen. Albright, whose committee visited Sumter County, says the statements made in the Hays-Hawley letter, widely published, before the assembling of Congress, have proved to be absolutely correct, except in two points. These were the alleged murder in Choctaw County, and the assassination of Lipscomb. The letter was mistaken as to the two particulars. The Choctaw case was based upon a private letter which was a malicious forgery. The assassination of Lipscomb was incorrectly published in the newspaper, and was believed by the Democrats. For the rest, Gen. Albright says the evidence taken by the committee as to the condition of Alabama is much stronger than any statements that have been published. There is no protection to the life and property of Union men or negroes. The committee found that the lawyer Billings and Bob Reid were murdered for political reasons. The proof of this is conclusive. All the army officers testified that a negro can not have justice done him in the courts. The testimony shows that no United States soldiers were used on the day of the election, and that there was no interference with the ballot-box or voters. On the contrary, the officers were so restricted by General Order No. 75 that the troops stood by in some places and saw the white men shoot negroes and destroy ballot-boxes without interfering, because that order forbids any interference unless the power of the courts is obstructed. The first use of soldiers was by the Sheriff of Choctaw County to assist in the arrest of fifteen negroes. Gen. Albright concludes that the sentiment of the white people is such that to be a Republican is regarded as a social and political disgrace. Social ostracism and business proscription are universal. Judge Brooks, a prominent Democratic Judge, testified that it is the general opinion that color is *prima facie* evidence of corruption. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, of the committee, says: "There is now a practical reign of terror in Alabama, caused by intimidation and social ostracism. There is no honest love of the Union in the Southern people." Another member of the committee said: "The condition of affairs in Alabama has not been represented to be half as bad as it is. The report of the majority of the committee will indicate this." Mr. Luttrell, even the Democratic Granger, a very unfair partisan, says: "Of course, we Democrats on the committee shall make a report, but I tell you, Sir, that the condition of affairs there is infernally bad. I am confident that if the Republican Congressman, Alexander White, should go to some parts of his own State he would be assassinated, on account of his political position here."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Dry Dock and Battery Railroad Company re-elected their old officers yesterday.

Margaret Henry, aged thirty-five, fell on the ice at Seventh street and Third avenue yesterday, and was severely injured.

The Bachelors' Club will give their fourth ball of the season at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Fourteenth street, on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 26.

In the divorce suit of Mme. Lucca against her former husband, the Baron Von Rhade, a commission was issued by the court yesterday to take testimony in Berlin.

The Myrtle Social of Harlem celebrate their first anniversary on Wednesday evening at the residence of their President, in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

The annual charity ball for the benefit of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary will take place on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendez will deliver a lecture entitled "Dramatic Scenes in Jewish History," at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The annual election for officers of the Knights of Saint Patrick, which was to have been held last evening at the Sturtevant House, has been postponed until Tuesday evening next.

Mr. William F. Gill will commence his series of lectures and readings in this City on Thursday evening next, at Steinway Hall. Among the selections to be read are "Magdalena," by J. F. Waller, and "The Roman Guide," by Mark Twain.

While intoxicated on Monday evening, George Hemmer, aged forty-five years, fell down stairs at his residence, No. 202 Seventh street, and received injuries from which he died yesterday.

Dr. George M. Beard delivered an interesting lecture last evening before the members of the Medico-legal Society upon the relations of the medical profession to the delusions of animal magnetism, clairvoyancy, and mind-reading.

The Court of Appeals having confirmed the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, that Genet had no standing in court until he returned and submitted to its jurisdiction, the proper order was yesterday entered to that effect.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Nicholas Schumaker, who was stabbed by Thomas Reilly during a drunken brawl in Schumaker's saloon, No. 95 James street. The jury rendered a verdict against Reilly, who was committed to the Tombs.

A course of popular scientific lectures will be given at Association Hall on the evenings of Jan. 19, 20, and 21. These entertainments are by Prof. W. C. Richards, the eminent lecturer on scientific topics. His lectures are crowded with striking experiments. The proceeds will go to the relief of the sick and destitute of our City.

The trial of Sarah Meyer, indicted for keeping a disorderly house at No. 239 Wooster street, was resumed, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. All the evidence in the case having been taken, the court adjourned until to-day, when Oakey Hall for the defense, and District Attorney Nolan for the prosecution, will address the jury.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship America, from Bremen.—E. Hardt, Arnold Hardt, Jr., Ernst Nester, John Moos, George Wildberger, Joseph De Hermann and family, F. H. Schulze, Michael Felsinger, Adolf Kuno.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets....4:56 | Moon sets..11:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:26 | Gov.Island.12:15 | Hell Gate...1:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships—St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Reculoux, Havre, George Mackenzie; Steinmann, (Belg.,) LeChere, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) McMichan, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Columbus, Reed, Havana, Cuba, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, J. Hand; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Laver, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Lee, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Friedlander, Morrison, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Terpsichore, (Ger.,) Oelrichs, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helicon, Howes, San Francisco, Simonson & Kowes.

Barks Friedlief, (Norw.,) Marthensen, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Lizzie, Merry, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; R. B. Chapman, (Br.,) Pengilley, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan.

Brigs Mary B. Gardner, (Br.,) McConnell, Ponce, Miller & Houghton; Catherine, (Ger.,) Brummond, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Bridge, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald.

Schrs. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Gillott, Cornwallis, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Chimo, Lansil, Barbadoes and Demarara, F. W. Whitney; Hattie Card, Moore, Jacksonville, W. Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Windhams, Bristol, Dec. 26, with mdse. and 15 passengers to W. D. Morgan. Experienced moderate breezes from West to the Banks; from thence a series of circular storms, commencing at S. E. and veering round by S. W. to N. W., alternating every 24 hours; Jan. 9, no lat., &c., passed a four-masted steamer bound W.; 11th, saw brig J. A. Horsey standing N.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen Dec. 26 and Southampton 29th, with mdse. and 113 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had a continuation of heavy gales from S. W. to N. W., with high sea the entire passage. Jan. 7, lat. 45 40, lon. 46 10, passed steam ship Neckar, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Laguayra Dec. 27, Curacoa 30th, and Nassau Jan. 6, with mdse. and three passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Left at Curacoa bark Curacoa, just arr.

Steam-ship Copernicus, (Br.,) Petrie, Rio Janeiro Dec. 22, with coffee to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

WIND Sunset, moderate; E. and N. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, for Antwerp; Idaho, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; General Meade, for New-Orleans; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Richmond; bark Abbie B., for Havre; brig Goodwin, for Alicante.

RETURNED.

Brig Pansy, (of Sunderland,) Evens, hence Dec. 30, for London. Jan. 2 the wind increased to strong gales from S., veering to N. W., and blew a perfect hurricane or cyclone, with a tremendous heavy sea, the ship laboring and straining heavily, and the sea washing frightfully over all of us; kept all hands constantly at the pumps; 3d, lightened the vessel by throwing part of the cargo overboard, the vessel being in imminent danger, and the crew worn out; 4th, weather more moderate; the crew refused to proceed eastward on account of the heavy leak, wind then being S. E.; squared away for New-York, or the nearest port, vessel still making a great deal of water.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Arr. schr. Fred E. Scannell, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.

Sld. brig Bella Dolores, (Span.,) for Charleston.

Arr. on the 12th, steam-ship W. P. Clyde, New-Orleans; brig Felipe, (Span.,) New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, Jan. 11.—Arr. brigs Gambia, Shieldsboro'; Miss Jennie Morton, St. Thomas.

Sld. schr. Samuel McManamy, Philadelphia.

Sld. on the 12th, schrs. Albert H. Waitt, Havana; Almon Bird, north of Hatteras; brig Maggie L. Carvill, north of Hatteras.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 9.—Sld. ship Clive, (Br.,) for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sld. for the United States, Annie Mark, Bachelors, Nellie Moody, Ferraro Second, and Hermann Behreut.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Crescent City, Alexander, Onkel, Hermine, Johann Carl, Lauiita, and Inca.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Ansio, Washington, Imperial, and Enrique.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., George Thompson, Queen of the Seas, Glengarry, and Richard Third.

Also arr. out, Maria Antonia and Concessione.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The bark Carl August, from Savannah, for Reval, before reported stranded off Scaw, has been towed to Frederickshaven.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—The White Star steam-ship Baltic, from New-York Jan. 2, arr. at 2 P. M. and proceeded for Liverpool.

HAVRE, Jan. 12.—The Hamburg American steam-ship Silesia, for New-York, sld. hence on the 10th inst.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage Premium Bond

OF THE

New-York Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention—a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New-York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New-York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high, (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of twenty-two acres. It will be constructed of iron, brick, and glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building; and for the purpose of making them popular the Directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each, this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, $3,000, &c., &c.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

The next premium allotment will be held on

Monday, March 1, 1875,

on which day 1,000 premiums, amounting to $150,000, will be distributed among 1,000 bondholders. We have a limited number of drawn Serie Bonds on hand, which may be purchased on application.

Address for Bonds and full information,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park row, New-York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by draft on New-York City Banks, Registered Letter, or Post Office money order.

Postponements Impossible Under This Plan.

FURNITURE

SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

We have a large stock of furniture, saved when our warehouse was burned, which we are closing out at great bargains.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

NOS. 67 AND 69 CROSBY ST.,

Two doors below our old warehouse.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS $1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. PEREGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK AT NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1874:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts (see schedule).....Gold. $495,347 46; Currency. $8,8 7,813 44—		$9,303,160 90
2. Overdrafts		37,628 81
3. United States Bonds to secure Circulation		1,000,000 00
4. United States Bonds to secure Deposits		------
5. United States Bonds on hand (par value)		------
6. Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages (as per schedule)		342,600 00
7. Due from approved Reserve Agents (as per schedule)		------
8. Due from other National Banks		272,794 45
9. Due from State banks and bankers (see schedule)		34,962 71
10. Banking-house	$181,000 00	
11. Other Real Estate	25,000 00—	206,000 00
12. Furniture and Fixtures		------
13. Current Expenses and Taxes paid		------
14. Premiums paid		------
15. Checks and other Cash Items (as per schedule)		351,613 31
16. Exchanges for Clearing-house, including $410,162 14 Gold Checks		3,202,535 56
17. Bills of other National Banks		189,823 00
18. Bills of State Banks		------
19. Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		3,304 71
20. Specie, viz.: Coin	$40,755 18	
Gold Treasury Notes	1,744,100 00—	1,784,855 18
21. Legal-tender Notes		284,700 00
22. United States Certificates of Deposit for Legal-tender Notes		1,095,000 00
23. Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on Circulation)		45,000 00
24. Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. Redemption Fund)		------
Total		$18,153,978 63

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital Stock paid in		$3,000,000 00
2. Surplus Fund		301,148 25
3. Other Undivided Profits		738,727 63
4. Circulating Notes received from Controller	$769,900 00	
Less amount on hand and with Controller for burning	22,830 00—	747,070 00
5. State Bank Circulation outstanding		2,429 00
6. Dividends unpaid		122,730 00
7. Individual Deposits subject to check, Currency. gold. $1,873,395 27	$4,699,493 07	
8. Demand Certificates on Deposit	3,313 50	
9. Time Certificates of Deposit	------	
10. Certified Checks, gold...$619,532 27	1,063,239 07	
11. Cashier's Checks outstanding, gold...$61,029 00	194,530 64—	$8,514,587 82
12. United States Deposits		------
13. Deposits of United States Disbursing officers		------
14. Due to other National Banks		2,139,442 18
15. Due to State Banks and Bankers		1,116,685 76
16. Notes and Bills rediscounted		------
17. Bills Payable		------
18. City account Deposits		1,471,157 99
Total		$1[illegible],153,978 63

SCHEDULES.

Loans and Discounts.

On paper with two or more individual or firm names	$4,416,444 76
On single name paper (one person or firm) without other security	2,599,414 93
On mortgages and other real estate security	22,057 63
On United States Bonds payable on demand	351,150 00
On other stocks, bonds, &c., payable on demand	1,884,093 58
All other loans	30,000 00
Total	$9,303,160 90
Included in the above are—	
Bad debts, as defined in section 38	------
Other suspended and overdue paper	12,031 76
Liabilities of Directors (individual and firm) as payers	66,131 56

Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages.

New-York City Bonds	$40,000
Kings County Bonds	50,000
Railroad Bonds	246,000
New-York Clearing-house Building Fund	6,600
Total	$342,600

Statement as to Reserve and interest.—Average reserve for thirty days (in bank and with Reserve Agents) was twenty-eight per cent. of deposits and bank balances. The highest rate of interest allowed is four per cent.

I, CORNELIUS V. BANTA, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

Correct attest:

W. R. VERMILYE, WM. BARTON, J. D. VERMILYE } Directors.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of January, 1875.

THEODORE HINSDALE, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Spring M. Coal.c. 67	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛
400 Western Union... 75¾	1100 North-western.. 45⅛
1800 do........ 75⅝	1900 do........ 45⅝
2000 do........ 75¾	400 do........ 45¾
1200 do........ 75⅞	400 do........ 45⅞
700 do........ 76	200 do........ 46
600 do........ 76⅛	400 do........ 46⅛
2900 do........ 76¼	100 do........ 46¼
2500 do........ 76⅛	800 do........ 46⅛
2500 do........ 76	700 do........ 46
1500 do........ 75⅞	300 do......s3. 45⅞
1000 do........ 76	800 do........ 46
1000 do........ 76⅛	100 do........ 46⅛
25 do........ 76⅜	510 do........ 46¼
600 do........ 76⅛	100 do........ 46⅛
300 Pacific Mail.... 34¼	100 do........ 46¼
800 do........ 34⅛	100 do........ 46
600 do........ 34¼	500 Union Pacific.... 37⅜
200 do........ 34⅜	1000 do........ 37½
400 do........ 34½	500 do........ 37⅝
400 do........ 34⅝	1500 do........ 37¾
1100 do........ 34¾	1700 do........ 37⅝
200 do........ 34⅞	1800 do......s3. 37½
200 do........ 34¾	1000 do......b3. 37⅝
600 do........ 34⅞	900 St. Paul........ 37½
900 do........ 34⅝	2500 do........ 37⅝
200 do........ 34⅝	1400 do........ 37¾
600 do........ 34¾	900 do........ 37⅞
200 do........ 34⅞	500 do........ 37½
200 do........ 35	500 do......b3. 37⅝
600 do........ 34⅞	100 St. Paul Pref.... 58⅝
600 do........ 34¾	200 Ohio & Miss.... 31⅛
900 do........ 34⅞	100 do........ 31⅛
600 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25	100 do......c. 31⅜
500 Erie Railway.... 29¼	600 do........ 31¼
1000 do........ 29⅜	100 do........ 31⅜
600 do........ 29½	100 do........ 31½
200 do........ 29⅝	300 do........ 31⅜
1800 do........ 29¾	800 do........ 31½
1700 do........ 29⅞	2700 do........ 31
1800 do........ 30	200 do......b3. 31⅛
25 do........ 29⅝	100 Toledo & Wab.... 17¼
1500 do........ 30	200 do........ 17⅜
800 do........ 29⅞	200 do........ 17½
100 Rock Island....103⅛	100 do......b3. 18⅛
200 do........ 103	300 do........ 18¼
500 Lake Shore.... 74⅜	500 do........ 18⅜
1200 do........ 74⅞	1400 do........ 18½
2100 do......b3. 75	300 do........ 18⅜
500 do........ 75⅛	800 do........ 18¼
600 do........ 75¼	50 do........ 18⅜
600 do........ 75⅜	200 do......s3. 18⅜
18 do........ 75	100 do........ 18¼
1500 do........ 75¼	300 do........ 18
500 do........ 75⅛	200 do........ 17⅞
600 do........ 75¼	500 do........ 17¾
800 do......s3. 75¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C........12.118¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......117¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........12.118⅜	6,000 do......12.117¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.114⅛	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......118¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.114	15,000 do......12.118¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Va. 6s, def.... 11¼	300 L.S.&M.S.b. c.s3. 75⅜
1,000 B'lyn 6s, W. L.100	200 do........ 75¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s. o., ex. c......b. c. 51	300 do........ 75⅛
	100 do......s3. 75
5,000 C.&.R.I.&P.7s.105½	1400 do........ 75
2,000 M.& St.P.7s G. 82	900 do......b3. 75¼
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. div....... 89	100 do........ 75¼
	1000 do........ 75
1,000 C. & N.W. C.C. G. ods........ 82⅜	55 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.101⅜
	100 N. J. Cen....b. c.106¾
2,000 C. & N. W. C... 90¾	227 do........ 107
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d....101½	5 Harlem......b. c.128
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.108½	22 Mich. Cen........ 80½
3,000 Mich. C. 7s....102⅛	200 Panama......b. c.111
4,000 N.Y.C.6s.1883.100	300 Ill. Cen........ 100½
2,000 Har. 1st,7s,C.109⅞	100 Un. Pac......b. c. 37½
6,000 do......b3.110	300 do......b3. 37⅜
1,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 84	25 do........ 37¼
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81½	200 do......b3. 37⅜
1,000 W. Pac. bds... 85	700 do........ 37⅝
2,000 C. P. G. bds... 93½	300 do........ 37½
1,000 do........ 93¾	500 do........ 37¼
10,000 C.P.1st,S.J.bh. 84½	200 do......b3. 37⅝
5,000 C.P.1st.C.& O.. 82½	12 C. & P. G'td........ 88⅞
60,000 U. P. 1st........ 90½	200 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 46
15,000 do........ 90¾	300 do........ 45⅞
13,000 do........ 90⅝	400 do........ 45¾
10,000 U. P. S'g Fd.... 81	400 do........ 45⅝
3,000 P.7,g.byS.cM.100	00 do........ 45¾
1,000 P. of Mo. 1st.... 91½	1100 do........ 45⅞
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 68	500 do........ 45¾
5,000 A. & Sus. 2d....103	100 do........ 45⅝
8,000 T.,P.&W.,I.Ed. 81	2300 do........ 45½
2,000 do........ 81¼	1200 do........ 45⅝
17,000 T. & W. 1st.... 89	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 60¼
2,000 T. & W. 2d.... 62	100 do........ 60½
3,000 T. & W. C. C... 45	700 C. & R I......b. c.103
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.106⅝	100 do......b3.103⅛
10,000 Gt. W. 2d........ 58¾	300 do........ 103
25 Bank of Com....119⅞	50 C., C. C. & I.b. c. 70⅝
50 Hanover Bank.... 99	500 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 37⅝
8 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 98	300 do......s3. 37¼
100 Del. & H. Can....118	100 do........ 37½
10 do........118¼	300 do........ 37⅝
400 At. & P. T.....b. c. 25	600 do........ 37½
254 do........ 25½	200 do........ 37⅝
600 W. U. Tel........b. c. 76⅛	200 do........ 37¾
600 do........ 76¼	200 do........ 37⅞
100 do......b3. 76⅜	200 do........ 37½
6300 do........ 76¼	1300 do......s3. 37¼
1000 do........ 76⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.p.b. c. 58⅝
1200 do........ 76	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 17⅞
8100 do........ 75⅞	400 do........ 17¾
2900 do........ 76	100 do........ 17⅝
1700 do........ 75⅞	500 do........ 17½
500 do........ 75¾	100 do......c. 17⅝
1600 do........ 75⅝	25 do......s3. 18⅛
4800 do........ 75½	100 do........ 18
100 Quick. Min...b. c. 34½	200 do........ 17⅞
50 Penn. Coal........245	100 do........ 17⅝
10 Am. Express........ 63¼	300 do........ 17⅝
130 Adams Ex........100	6 C., B. & Q........110⅛
6 do......b. c. 99½	50 Pac. of Mo.b. c. 48
1500 Pac. Mail....b. c. 35	23 Mor. & Essex.... 95⅞
1000 do......s3. 34⅞	10 A. & P. Pf......b. c. 16
200 do........ 34¾	100 do........ 16
600 do........ 34⅝	100 Mar.&C.2d.P.b. c. 8
800 do........ 34½	220 D., L. & W...b. c.107⅞
1000 do........ 34⅜	77 N. Y., N. H. & H....133½
800 do........ 34¾	5 do........ 133½
100 do........ 34⅝	16 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94
100 do......b3. 34⅞	100 do......b. c. 94
400 do........ 34⅝	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 31
800 do........ 34¾	200 do........ 30⅞
600 do........ 34⅝	200 do........ 30¾
800 do........ 34½	10 do........ 31⅛
700 do........ 34⅜	1300 do........ 30¾
1000 do........ 34¼	300 do........ 30⅞
200 do........ 34⅛	300 do........ 30⅝
500 Erie.........b. c. 29⅞	200 do........ 30⅞
100 do......b3. 30	200 do........ 30¾
100 do........ 29⅞	200 do........ 30⅝
200 do........ 29¾	1500 do........ 30½
200 do........ 29⅝	200 do........ 30⅝
100 do........ 29½	20 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 8
100 do......s3. 29⅝	20 do........ 8⅛
200 do........ 29¾	100 do........ 8⅜
100 do........ 29⅞	100 do........ 8⅝
800 do........ 29¾	100 do........ 8½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Quicksilver Pref.. 43	700 Union Pacific..s3. 37¼
300 A. & P. Telegraph. 26	300 do........ 37⅜
300 do........ 26¼	100 do........ 37⅜
110 do........ 26	200 do......b3. 37⅝
600 Lake Shore........ 75	100 do........ 37¾
200 do........ 75¼	300 do........ 37½
1800 West. Union..b3. 75⅝	200 Rock Island........102⅞
2700 do........ 75⅞	200 do........ 102¾
1000 do........ 75⅝	500 North-western.... 45¼
100 do......c. 75⅝	500 do........ 45½
100 do........ 75¾	300 do........ 45⅝
200 do........ 75⅞	900 do........ 45¾
40 U. S. Express.... 64⅝	500 do........ 45⅞
60 do........ 65	200 do........ 45⅝
200 Pacific Mail........ 34¾	400 St. Paul........ 37⅜
700 do........ 34⅞	300 do........ 37½
1900 do........ 35	100 do........ 37⅝
500 do........ 35⅛	400 do........ 37¾
500 do........ 35¼	300 Ohio & Miss.... 30⅝
100 do......b3. 35¼	200 do......c. 30⅞
1000 do........ 35⅛	300 do........ 30¾
400 do......s3. 35⅛	100 Tol. & Wab..b60. 18
500 do........ 35¼	380 do........ 18
200 do........ 35⅜	200 do........ 18⅛
900 do........ 35⅜	900 do........ 18¼
500 do........ 35¼	15 do........ 18½
200 Erie Railway.... 29¾	200 do........ 18⅝
200 do......b3. 29⅞	100 do......c. 18⅝
800 do........ 29⅞	500 do........ 18⅜
100 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 15½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$8,000 U.S.6s, R., '81.118⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........118
2,500 do......b. c.118½	
2,000 U.S.5-20C.'61.116⅜	50,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 115
5,000 do......b. c.116½	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.115¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5000 L., B. & W. 1st, b. c........ 46	500 Erie......b. c. b3. 29⅞
	300 do........ 29⅞
4000 C. Pac. G. Bd.. 93½	500 do........ 29¾
2000 C. Pac. 1st, S. J. Branch........ 84½	500 L.S.& M.S.b. c. s3. 75¼
	1100 do........ 75⅜
10,000 C. Pac. 1st. C. & O. Branch.. 82½	1000 do........ 75¼
	200 do......s3. 75¼
5000 U. Pac. 1st.b.c. 90¾	14 Panama......b. c.110¼
5000 U. Pac. S. F.... 81	200 do........111
13000 Ohio & Miss.2d. 81½	900 U. Pac....b. c. s3. 37½
13000 Mor. & Es. 7s..101⅜	200 do......b3. 37½
5000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102	00 do......b3. 37⅝
20000 N. J. C. 1st, C.103⅛	4600 do........ 37⅜
3000 N. J. Cen.,Con.105½	100 do......s3. 37½
1000 N. J. C. 1st, N.109¼	200 Ill. Cent......b. c.100¾
3000 Gt. West. 2d... 60	75 C., C., C. & I.b. c. 70⅜
10000 D. & H. R., '91.105½	50 do........ 70⅝
2000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 98½	100 C. & N........b. c. 45¾
5000 West. Un. Tel...106½	900 do........ 45⅞
300 A. & P. Tel....b. c. 26	600 do........ 46
414 do........ 25½	200 do........ 45⅞
100 Wn. Un. Tel...b. c. 75⅞	100 do......s3. 45⅞
1200 do......s3. 75¾	600 do........ 46
2900 do........ 75⅞	50 C. & N. W Pf.b.c. 60½
1600 do......b3. 76	10 N. J. Central........107¼
1500 do........ 76	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103
3500 do........ 76⅛	300 do........102⅞
700 do......b3. 76⅛	1200 C., M. & S.P.b.c. 37¾
100 do........ 76¼	100 C.,M.& S.P.Pf b. c. 59½
1300 do........ 76⅛	800 T., W. & W...b c. 18⅝
1100 do......s3. 76	100 do......b3. 18½
100 Am. Exp........c. 64	200 do........ 18⅜
100 do......b. c. 64½	200 do........ 18¼
800 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 35¼	100 do........ 18⅜
1400 do........ 35⅛	300 do........ 18⅛
10 do........ 34⅞	5 P., Ft. W. & C.Gd. 94
1000 do........ 35⅛	100 do........ 94¼
700 do........ 35⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅞
100 do........ 35¼	100 do........ 30¾
300 do......b3. 35	400 do........ 30⅞
500 do........ 35⅛	300 do........ 31
100 do........ 35⅛	25 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 8⅝
600 do........ 35⅛	200 do......b3. 9
200 do........ 35⅛	10 Adams Express....100
500 do........ 35¼	10 Harlem........127½
1100 do........ 35	100 do........127⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

800 Western Union... 76⅛	100 North-western... 45⅞
500 do........ 76	100 do......b60. 45¾
200 do........ 75⅞	100 do......b3. 45⅞
1400 do........ 76	500 do........ 46
100 do........ 76⅛	100 do......s3. 46
400 do......b3. 76¼	100 Rock Island........103
1600 do........ 76¼	100 do........102⅞
15 At. & Pac. Tel.... 25	200 St. Paul........ 37⅝
400 Pacific Mail..s3. 35	400 do........ 37¾
1400 do........ 35⅛	300 do......b3. 37¾
1100 do........ 35¼	100 St. Paul Pf........ 59¾
100 do........ 35⅛	5 do........ 59
200 do......s3. 35¼	200 do........ 59½
200 do......b3. 35⅜	200 Ohio & Miss........ 31
600 Erie........ 29⅝	200 do......b3. 31⅛
800 do........ 29¾	400 do........ 31⅛
100 Lake Shore......c. 75⅛	700 do........ 31¼
800 do........ 75¼	100 C., C. & I. C........ 9
200 Pittsburg........ 88¾	200 do........ 9⅛
100 Union Pacific.b3. 37⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo........ 25⅝
1000 do........ 37⅝	5 Morris & Essex.... 96
400 do......b3. 37¼	200 do........ 95⅞
100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 18¼	100 Pacific of Mo..s3. 48⅝
200 do........ 18⅛	100 do......b60. 49
100 do......s3. 18⅛	100 do........ 48¾
200 do........ 18¼	

TUESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The general stock market yesterday was irregular, with rapid and spasmodic fluctuations, which, however, were confined within a narrow range. Erie showed some strength on favorable advices from London, and advanced from 29¼, the opening price, to 30, closing at 29⅝@29¾. Western Union's prices ranged late in the afternoon from 75¾ to 76⅛. Just at the close of business, and too late to have any effect on the market, the announcement was made that Mr. Thomas T. Eckert, the General Superintendent, had severed his connection with the Western Union Company. North-western was buoyant, selling at 45½@45⅞@46¼, and closing steady. Lake Shore was about steady, fluctuating between 74⅞ and 75¼. There was a large volume of business done in Pacific Mail, the stock advancing from 34¼ to 35⅜ upon reports (which proved to be correct) that Messrs. Alexandre, Guion, and Talcott had withdrawn their resignations, upon assurances that the Hatch clique should not continue to have entire control of the company's affairs. The "march up the hill and down again" by those three gentlemen excited considerable comment of a by no means favorable character on the street, and it is certainly remarkable that each of them should assign a reason for his course of action wholly different from that which guided the others. For reasons best known to himself Mr. Russell Sage has not, up to the present, signified his intention to accept or decline the Directorship to which he has been elected.

Money was easy during the day, loaning at 3@4 ₱ cent. on call to good borrowers. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 5½ to 7.

The only important change in the London market reported by cable to-day was in Erie, which advanced from 26½ to 27½, closing at 27¼@27½. Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account; 1865s, old, left off at 107¼@107⅜, 1867s at 107⅜, 10-40s at 104¼@104⅜, and New 5s at 103¼@103½—these quotations being ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower than last night.

The gold market displayed more firmness to-day, and the price advanced from 112⅜, at the opening, to 112⅝, closing transactions having been at the latter price. The rise was stimulated by the advance in the rates of exchange and the specie engagements for to-morrow, which foot up about $1,100,000. Holders of cash gold paid from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. to have it carried, but in exceptional instances loans were made free of interest. There was a firmer tone to the market for sterling exchange, partly owing to an improved demand, but chiefly to the small supply of commercial bills and the fact that bankers are drawing sparingly. Rates were advanced to $4 86½ for 60 days, and $4 90½ for demand bills, with actual business at concessions of half a cent on both classes. The Customs receipts to-day were $248,000. The Assistant Treasurer has paid $12,104,000 on account of January interest to date.

Government bonds were steady in tone on small transactions. Railroad bonds continue to show strength, with no falling off in the demand for well-known and established issues. New-York Central 6s of 1883 reached par. Harlem Coupon Firsts, 7s, sold at 109⅞@110. Morris and Essex Firsts at 108½, Michigan Central 7s at 102@102⅛, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Firsts at 106⅝. The Pacific Mortgages sold as follows: Central 93½@93¾, do. San Joaquin Branch at 84¼, do. California and Oregon Branch at 82½, Western at 85, Union Firsts at 90½@90¾, and Sinking Funds at 81. Toledo and Wabash issues were without important change. State bonds were lower for old Tennessee, ex coupon, which sold at 51.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

Gold receipts	$815,117 36
Gold payments	337,039 24
Gold balance	46,368,767 49
Currency receipts	822,743 66
Currency payments	861,824 20
Currency balance	44,846,635 65
Customs	248,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 12.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114½	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118¼	118¼
American Gold	112⅜	112⅝
New-York Central & Hudson	101⅛	101⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	102⅞	103
Pacific Mail	34¼	35⅜
St. Paul Common	37½	37¾
St. Paul Preferred	58½	59½
Western Union	75⅞	76⅛
Union Pacific	37⅛	37⅜
Lake Shore	74⅞	75⅜
Toledo & Wabash	17¼	18¼
North-western Common	45⅝	46⅛
North-western Preferred	60⅜	60¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅝	107¾
New-Jersey Central	106½	107
Panama	....	111
Erie	29⅞	29⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	31¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	8¾	9¼
Harlem	128	127⅝

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares
New-York Central	101⅛	101⅛	100
Harlem	127⅝	127⅝	100
Erie	30	29¼	15,700
Lake Shore	75⅜	74¾	18,700
Wabash	18⅝	17¼	12,300
North-western	46¼	45⅜	21,700
North-western Preferred	60¾	60¼	300
Rock Island	103⅛	102¾	3,100
Fort Wayne	94	94	....
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37¾	37¼	14,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	59¾	58⅝	600
Pittsburg	88¾	88¾	200
Delaware, Lack. and West.	107⅞	107⅝	200
New Jersey Central	107	106¾	327
Missouri Pacific	48¾	48¾	100
Illinois Central	100¾	100½	600
Union Pacific	37⅞	37¼	20,800
Atlantic and Pacific Pref'd	16	15½	100
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¼	8½	800
Morris and Essex	95⅞	95⅞	200
Ohio and Mississippi	31¼	30½	14,400
Panama	111	111	300
Western Union	76⅜	75⅜	73,300
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	26¼	25	2,900
Pacific Mail	35⅜	34⅛	27,800
Quicksilver	34½	34½	100
Quicksilver Preferred	43	43	100
Adams Express	100	100	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64½	64½	200
Total sales			230,057

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¾	118	5-20s, '67, r	118⅛	118⅜
6s, '81, r	118⅜	118½	5-20s, '67, c	118¼	118⅜
6s, '81, c	118⅝	118¾	5-20s, '68, r	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, '62, r	114¾	115	5-20s, '68, c	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, '62, c	114¾	115	10-40s, r	115⅛	115¼
5-20s, '64, r	116⅜	116⅝	10-40s, c	115¼	115⅜
5-20s, '64, c	116⅜	116⅝	5s, '81, r	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s, '65, r	118	118⅛	5s, '81, c	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s, '65, c	118⅛	118⅜	Cen. Pac.G.B.	93½	93¾
5-20s, '65, n., r	117¼	117⅜	Wes. Pac.G.B.	85	85¼
5-20s, '65, n., c	117¼	117⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $117,000 for interest, and $12,000 for called bonds.

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$75,553,161
Currency balances	3,543,641
Gold exchanges	6,162,641
Gold balances	1,349,369

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$24,252,000
Gold balances	1,229,751
Currency balances	1,371,685

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 40	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.113
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 40	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.108
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 20	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.108
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S is. 9	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 26
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 9	N. C. 6s, April & Oc. 26
A.7s.L.R.P.B.&N. O. 9	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J. & J. 53
Ark.7s, M.O. & R.R. 9	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 53¼
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen... 9	N.C. 6s, N.C.R.,Coup. off, Jan. & July.... 36¼
Conn. 6s........102	
Ga. 6s........ 80	N.C. 6s, N.C.R.,Coup. off, April & Oct.... 36¼
La.6s,New Flg.Debt. 25½	
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 25	N. C. 6s. F'g Act '66. 17
La. 6s, Levee Bds.... 25	N. C. 6s, F'g Act '68. 16
La. 8s, Levee Bds.... 25	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J.& J. 16
La. 8s, L. Bds., 1875. 25	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A.& O. 16
La. 8s, L. Bds., 1910. 25	Ohio 6s, '75........ 99½
Mich. 6s, 1878-79....101	Ohio 6s, '81........103
Mich. 6s, 1883........101	Ohio 6s, '86........103
Mich. 7s, 1890........104	Rhode Island 6s........102
Mo. 6s, due in 1875.. 99	S. C. 6s........ 31½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876.. 98	S. C. 6s, Ja. & July.. 31½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877.. 98	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 31½
F. Bds. due in 1894.. 93	S. C. 6s, F'g Act '66. 31
Lg.Bs.due'81 to'91 in. 94½	S.C.6s.L.C.,'89,J. & J. 31
Asy.orUniv.due '92. 92	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O. 31
H. & St. Jo. due '75.. 99¼	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c... 51
N. Y. Reg., B'ty L..105⅛	Tenn. 6s, new, ex c.. 50
N. Y. Coup., B'ty L 105⅛	Tenn. 6s, n., new ser. 50
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'75.110	Texas 10s of '76........ 96
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'77.110	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 54
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'78.110	Va. 6s, ex matu'd c.. 52½
N. Y. 6s, Gold, R., '87.113	Va. 6s, Def. bds.... 11¼

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..105	Buff. & St. Line 7s..100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..102	Kal. & W. Pig'n 1st. 82
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s,g. 44	L. Shore Div'nd bds.100
Chic. & Alt. 1st.....105	L. Shore Cons. C. 1st.101
Chic. & Alt. Inc.....100½	L. Shore Cons. R. 1st.101½
Joliet & Chic. 1st....105	Mich.C. Cons.7s,1902.102
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 97	M.C. 1st M.8s,'82 S.F.111¾
C.,B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.110	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101
C., B. & Q. con. 7s.....101⅝	N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 99¾
C., R. I. & Pac.......105¼	N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 98
Cen.R. of N. J. 1st, n.109	N. Y. C. 6s, Real Es. 96
Cen.R.of N.J. 1st con.102⅞	N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n. 96
C.R.of N.J con.conv.105	N. Y. C. 7s, '76......102½
Am. D. & I. bds....... 98	N.Y.C. & H. 1st M. C.111⅝
Mil.& S.P.1st 8s,P.D.108½	H.R.7s,2d M.,S.F.,'85.106⅝
M.& S.P.1st 7s-10 P.D. 93¼	H. R. 7s, 3d M., '75..101
M.& S.P.7s.Gold R.D. 81½	Harlem 1st M. 7s, C.109¾
M. & S. P. 1st,LaC.D. 89	Harlem 1st M. 7s, R.109
Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 76½	North Mo. 1st M.... 83½
Chic. & N. W. S.F...103	O. & M. Cons. S'g Fd. 98½
Chic. & N. W. int... 99¾	O. & M. Cons....... 98⅛
Chic. & N. W. con.. 90	O. & M. 2d Cons..... 81¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 99	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.. 93½
Chic. & N. W. c G.B. 82⅜	Cen.P.SanJoaq.B'ch. 84¼
Chic. & N. W. r.G.B. 82½	Cen.Pac.Cal.&Or.1st. 82¼
G. & C. Ext.......106⅛	Western Pacific Bds. 85
G. & C. 2d.......101½	Union Pac. 1st Bds.. 90⅛
Win. & St. P. 1st.... 72½	U. P. Land Grant 7s. 90
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.104½	U. P. Inc. past due.. 96
D., L. & W. 1st......101	U. P. Sinking Fund. 80⅞
D., L. & W. 2d......108	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 91½
D., L. & W. 7s, con. 106¾	Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.100
Morris & Essex 1st..108¼	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 1st 106
Morris & Essex 2d...105	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2d.102½
M. & E. Bds., 1900..100	Pitts., Ft.W. & C.3d.100
M. & E. 7s, of 1871..101	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.103
Erie 1st. Ext.......103½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....101
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 68
Erie 3d 7s, 1883......100¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 25
Long Dock Bds......101	Alton & Terre H. 1st.104½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.104	Alton & T. H. 2d. Pf. 91
I. C. 7 p. c., 1875....101	Alton & T. H.2d, Inc. 75
Dub. & S. C. 1st..... 95	Bell. & S. Ill.R.1st 8s. 96½
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div. 95	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 81
L. B. & W. 1st....... 47	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 88
M. S. 7 p. c. 2d......100¼	T. &W.1st. St.L.Div. 62
M. S. N. I.S. F'd7p.c.104¾	Toledo & Wabash 2d. 61
Clev. & Tol. S. F....101	Tol.& W. Equip.Bds. 35
Clev. & Tol. N. B....100	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 42
Clev., P. & A., o. bds.100	Great West. 2d, 1893. 54
Clev., P. & A., n. bds.100¼	Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90. 50¼
Detroit, M. & T. bds.101	Lafay., B. & Mi.s.1st. 50
Buffalo & Erie n. bds.101	Pekin, Lin.& Dec.1st. 50

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America.......148	Mechanics'.......135
American Exchange 114½	Mercantile.......113
Butchers'& Drovers'.130	Merchants'.......117
Chemical.......1500	Merchants' Ex.......101
City.......300	Metropolitan.......131
Citizens'.......124	Nassau.......105¾
Commerce.......119⅞	New-York.......123
Corn Exchange.......128	Pacific.......160
First National.......200	People's.......137
Fourth National....... 98	Republic.......105
Fulton.......155	Shoe and Leather...148
Hanover....... 90	Union.......130
Irving.......124	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 12.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	101¾
City 6s, New	104	104⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	108¾	109
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	109	109¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61	61⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41	42
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	18	18¾
Northern Central Railroad	34	35
Lehigh Navigation	49⅜	49½
Lehigh Gold Loan	99	99¼

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 12:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
For the week	$4,454,423	$4,505,705	$4,224,416
Previously reported	3,513,906	4,908,685	4,249,239
Since Jan. 1	$7,968,329	$9,414,390	$8,473,655
Price of gold	112	111½	112½

EARNINGS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

For the month of December, 1874	$1,253,000
For the month of December, 1873	1,116,366
For the month of December, 1872	1,037,992
Earnings twelve months, 1874	14,405,479
Earnings twelve months, 1873	13,872,632
Earnings twelve months, 1872	12,734,729

The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 30 Broadway, has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway has declared a dividend of *Three and One-half ₱ cent.*, payable on Feb. 1.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable at the Bank of North America on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE APPROACHING END OF A ONCE POWERFUL MONOPOLY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is high time the attention of the public and the press was directed to the huge and oppressive monopoly that has for years controlled the telegraph system of this country. The telegraph is the most important agency of the commerce of our times and it is of the first importance that its service should be rendered at the lowest cost consistent with a fair remuneration upon the true and necessary outlay of capital involved. So far from this being the case, nearly the entire telegraphing of the country has been absorbed by one mammoth corporation, which, feeling secure in its monopoly, has issued an enormous amount of stock for merely nominal considerations, and demands that its business shall be conducted at rates that will leave an eight or ten per cent. dividend upon its recklessly "watered" capital. It is probably much within the truth to say that $12,500,000 honest outlay would provide a system of lines as extensive as that owned by the Western Union Company, and much better equipped, and yet that corporation has encumbered itself with a capital stock of $41,000,000, besides a round bonded debt which brings up its paper capital to close upon $50,000,000. Let us see how this monstrous sham has been constructed.

Seventeen years ago the Western Union had a modest capital of $385,700. Eight years later the stock had expanded to the magnificent proportions of $22,000,000, of which $3,322,000 was issued in the purchase of competing lines, while nearly $18,000,000 was issued in stock dividends. What actual value this enormous dilution may be supposed to have represented can be judged from the fact that the stock was not then worth in the market 25 cents on the dollar. This, however, was the first attempt to spread out an immense paper capital which should hereafter afford a plausible pretext for imposing on the public an oppressive tariff of charges. Its next step toward monopoly was the purchase of the United States Company, for which purpose $7,216,300 of stock was issued, an amount certainly five times the true value of the property. Next came the absorption of the American Telegraph Company. The stock of this company was almost as much inflated as that of the Western Union, and amounted to $31,833,100, and yet to procure the line and thereby remove the one remaining obstacle to an absolute monopoly, $11,833,100 of Western Union stock was issued to secure possession of the line. This is the inflated thing that our railroad king has taken under his wing, supposing, apparently, that the charm of his name will lead people to believe there is something solid about it. If Mr. Vanderbilt can be sure of shutting off all opposition he might possibly succeed in the declaration of irregular dividends even upon this preposterously "watered" capital; but, as one who has to frequently use the telegraph at a large annual expense, I am anxious to know whether he is to be permitted to exact the oppressive tolls from the public that are needful for that purpose. Is it a possible thing that he can be long permitted to charge rates based upon a capital of nearly fifty millions, when the same service could be rendered even more satisfactorily to the public with an outlay of about one-fourth that amount? I do not think it is possible. Monopoly is the strongest of all temptations to competition, and the ten millions that may be needed to defeat this inflated monopoly will certainly be soon forthcoming. The Atlantic and Pacific, which from small beginnings has gradually extended its lines so as now to compete closely with the Western Union on the leading routes of trade, is an illustration of the ease with which this bubble may be pricked. A young company, managed with economy, using new and important patents, and leaving to the Western Union thousands of miles of its least productive line, could make handsome earnings and yet compel such a reduction in the charges of the monopoly as to make it mourn over its past waterings of capital and render its dividends decennial, if not impossible.

My special purpose in calling attention to this matter is to induce the public at large to protect themselves against a perpetuation of the Western Union monopoly, by giving all possible encouragement to competing lines.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 6,035 bales; gross, 6,742 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,433 bales; to France, 1,400 bales; sales, 6,450 bales; stock, 273,107 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 1,373 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 70,465 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 12.—Cotton active; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,976 bales; exports to the continent, 1,150 bales; coastwise, 1,561 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 75,045 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	37	Leather, sides	24,128
Beans, bbls	587	Lard-oil, bbls	165
B'kwh't Flour, bags	330	Rice, pks	59
Flour, bbls	11,740	Pea-nuts, bags	6
Meal, bbls	500	Pecans, pks	45
Meal, bags	675	Resin, bbls	382
Wheat, bushels	19,740	Sp's. Trp'tine, bbls	86
Corn, bushels	74,000	Beef, pks	245
Oats, bushels	40,942	Pork, pks	454
Rye, bushels	750	Cut-meats, pks	2,129
Malt, bushels	2,260	Lard, tcs	1,274
Barley, bushels	5,500	Lard, kegs	70
Peas, bushels	270	Butter, pks	4,127
Grass-seed, bags	762	Cheese, pks	1,082
Cotton, bales	2,859	Dressed Hogs, No	1,688
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Skins, bales	50
Copper, bbls	45	Ystle, bales	25
Copper, cakes	323	Starch, pks	1,697
Dried Fruit, pks	165	Stearine, pks	36
Eggs, bbls	548	Sugar, hhds	413
Candles, pks	500	Sugar, bbls	409
Grease, pks	11	Tallow, pks	26
Hops, bales	294	Tea, pks	44
Hides, No	878	Tobacco, hhds	124
Hides, bdls	483	Tobacco, pks	94
Molasses, bbls	907	Wool, bales	288
Moss, bales	81	Whisky, bbls	961

CANDLES—Have been very quiet since our last at unchanged rates. Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite dull, and nominally unchanged as to prices. The Copernicus has arrived with about 22,000 bags. Samples of this cargo have not yet been exhibited on the market. Other kinds quiet at former rates; very little stock available. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c.@21c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18¾@20½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20½c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, with values quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,647 bales, (of which 787 bales were placed on last evening,) including 645 bales to shippers, 602 bales to spinners, and 400 bales to speculators. Business for forward delivery has been quite moderate—opening a shade firmer, under the more favorable Liverpool advices, but closing easier, influenced in part by the reports of fair arrivals at the shipping ports and the contemplated modification as to deliveries on contract, which will allow of a larger percentage of stained Cotton to be delivered on contract than was permitted under the old rule (twenty per cent.) Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bales, (of which 5,400 bales were on last evening and 5,900 bales to-day,) with 2,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15c.; February, 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; March, 15½c.; April, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; May, 16⅛c.; June, 16 15-32c.; July, 16 11-16c.@16¾c.; August, 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,859 bales, of which 517 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 14,752 bales, against 9,964 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16½	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞

FISH—There has been a fair inquiry noted for the leading kinds of stock at steadier rates. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally dull and heavy. Choice City Mill Extras have been in exceptionally good request, chiefly for the West Indies, at about previous figures. In other descriptions of stock a very limited movement has been reported, almost wholly in small job lots, at drooping prices, holders showing more urgency in their offerings. The sales since our last have been 13,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 60@$4, mostly at $3 75@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 50, mostly at $4 25@$4 40; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5 10, chiefly at $5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 15@$5 90, chiefly at $5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 85@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 65@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 65; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 30@$7 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 25: Extra Genesee, $5@$6 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 8,950 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of the quoted rates, of which were 6,000 bbls. choice City Mill Extras, for the West Indies, at the quoted rates.... Southern Flour has met with a very limited call, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been comparatively dull within the range of from $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 280 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 15 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet, but quoted steady, within the range from $4 15@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 475 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, continues inactive at from $1 40@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal has been selling, in lots, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour continues in limited request, with the range of $2 65@$3 ₱ 100 lbs. for ordinary to very choice, in bags. Sales, 100 bbls. State at $5 50 @$5 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A comparatively moderate movement has been noted in the leading kinds, prices of which have been without important alteration. Sales include 2,000 bxs Layer Raisins at $2 85; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 65; 250 half-boxes Valencia do. at 11c.; 200 bbls. Currants at 6c.@6⅛c. 25 cases Leghorn Citron at 28c.; 50 cks. Turkey Prunes at 10½c.@11¼c.; 150 cases Sardines, quarter-boxes, part at 14c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull throughout. Some demand has been noted for Spring Wheat, mostly for export, but the bids have been generally 1c.@2c. a bushel under asking price for prime samples, on which holders have been disinclined to make further concessions, hence the dealings have been on a reduced scale. Winter Wheat has been inactive within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,500 bushels at $1 12@$1 15 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 12¼ for prime, in store, and $1 14@$1 14½ afloat, with two boat loads reported resold, at $1 12¾ afloat; $1 09@$1 12 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 10 for strictly prime, in store, with $1 09 reported as the best bid at the close for good average stock, in store; $1 10@$1 13 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 07@$1 09 for No. 3 Spring; $1 10@$1 23 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 21 for good Minnesota, car stock; and within the previous range for odd lots of Red, Amber, and White Western....Corn has been moderately active. New has been most sought after, in good part for shipment, opening a shade higher, but closing less buoyant. Some inquiry has been noted for old, in store, but the bids have not been satisfactory. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,000 bushels at 86c.@89c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, closing at 88c.@88½c. for good to prime, afloat; 89c.@90c. for new Yellow Western; 89c. in part for new White Western, and (nominally) 94c.@95c. for old Mixed Western, in store....Rye dull; State quoted at 95c.@96c. for good to prime car lots....Barley held firmly, but inactive. Last sales of Canada West at $1 59@$1 60, and of Jefferson County, good to very choice, at $1 42@$1 46....Barley-malt quiet at former figures....Canada Peas partially neglected and more or less nominal; 5,000 bushels, to arrive, reported sold at $1 10 ₱ bushel, in bond....Oats have been in less demand and quoted rather easier in price, with sales reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 66½c.@69c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c.@69c. for very good to prime, afloat; 68c.@70c. for White Western; 67½c.@68½c. for Mixed State; 69c.@70c. for White State, and 69½c. for choice Mixed Canada, afloat.... Feed in light demand within the range of $22@$31 ₱ ton....Hay and straw essentially unchanged.

HEMP—A comparatively moderate inquiry has been noted for most kinds, within the previous range as to values. Sales, 1,000 bales Manila on private terms; quoted at 7½c.@8½c., gold; 1,100 bales Sisal at 5⅜c., gold; and 100 bales Jute Butts at 2⅝c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market shows more steadiness on reduced offerings and a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported of 500 Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Montevideo, 1,437 Central American, 250 Vera Cruz, wet-salted, 1,300 Mexican, and 1,000 Texas on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately inquired for at rather easier prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23c. ₱ lb.; sales, 200,000 lbs....Copper products have been comparatively quiet, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ lb....Iron has been generally inactive. Scotch Pig has been dull and quoted weaker in price. American Pig has been held rather more firmly, but has been in light demand. Iron Rails have been very slow of sale and somewhat nominal in price. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock at $36@$37; Coltness, $38; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $25@$27; No. 2 do., $22@$24; Forge, $20@$23; English Rails, $48@$49, gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30. Wrought Scrap, $28@$30 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold....Lead continues in limited request, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½@$6 90; and American at $6 12½@$6 20, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been quite dull at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and 6⅝c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel continues inactive at old rates.... Regulus Antimony has been selling slowly at 12⅛c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb....Shot quoted at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.... Tin has been generally dull, but held with confidence. Of Pig, 150 slabs Straits sold at 22¼c., and 5 tons L. and F. at 21¾c., gold. Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c., English at 21⅝c.@21¾c.; Refined at 21¾c.@22c., and Banca at 25¾c.@23c., gold....Tin Plates have been quiet at former figures; 150 boxes Charcoal sold at $9 87½, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $7@$7 62....Zinc has been inactive on the basis of 9¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—The better grades of new crop New-Orleans have been in fair demand and quoted firm. The poorer qualities have been dull and difficult to place, values more or less nominal. Sales have been made of 110 bbls., in lots, at 60c.@66c.; and by auction, 350 bbls. at 56c.@36c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds of stock quite dull on the basis of previous quotations.

NAILS—Have been in slack request on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull, to-day, on the basis of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained; sales 190 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30@$2 45 ₱ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch, quiet at former figures....Spirits Turpentine, in light demand, with merchantable quoted at 36½c.; sales, 30 bbls. from wharf, at 37c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quoted firm, but have been inactive. Linseed has been quoted steady, on a moderate jobbing inquiry. Lard-oil has been in fair request and held more confidently. Menhaden and Cotton-seed Oils have been quiet but firm. Other kinds without important movement. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.; Bleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 70; Unbleached Sperm, $1 90; Bleached do., $1 95; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 59c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, from 77c.@79c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 41c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 52½c.@55c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c. At New-Bedford, sales were made of 600 bbls. Crude Sperm, mainly for export, and 250 bbls. Humpback, for manufacturing, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive, but held with confidence....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6⅛c.@6½c....Refined, 12½c.@12⅝c. here, and 12¼c.@12⅝c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 17¼c....City Naphtha, 9½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, but held with confidence. The demand for early delivery has been wholly for small job lots, including old Western Mess at $20; new do. at $20 50 for uninspected; Prime Mess at $18 75@$19 50; Extra Prime at $17. Sales, 50 bbls. Family Mess on private terms. For forward delivery, new Western Mess. March options, quoted at $20@$20 12½, without business....Dressed Hogs quiet at 8⅞c. for City, and 8½c. for Western....Cut-meats steady, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 1,500 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅞c.@8c.; 6,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 10¾c.; 500 Pickled Ham at 11½c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 13c.; 1,500 lbs. Fresh Bellies at 10c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10¼c.; 10,000 lbs. Clear Bellies at about 10½c.; 90 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10½c.@11c.; 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 7¾c., with Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c. And for Milwaukee delivery, 100 bxs. Long-cut Hams, 20 lbs., at 10⅞c.... Bacon quoted firm, with, however, a restricted business reported. Sales, 125 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; 250 bxs. Western Short Clear, to arrive, at 11c.: 150 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January delivery, at 10⅝c. And for Chicago delivery, 1,500 bxs. Short Clear reported sold at 10¼c., with further important dealings rumored without reliable particulars....Lard has been quite active, opening at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb., influenced by the unfavorable advices from Chicago, but closing at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on the lowest figures of the day, under a more confident demand, particularly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 600 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅛c., which was the closing quotation; 275 tcs. Western Kettle at 14½c.; 120 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c.@14c.; small lots of No. 1 City within the range of 13½c.@13¾c., and of Refined at 14⅛c.@14⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., January options, part at 13⅞c., but closing at 13 15-16c.@14c.; 5,750 tcs. February, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 14c.; 6,000 tcs. March at 14c.@14 3-16c., closing at 14⅛c., and 500 tcs., seller six months, at 14 1-16c., quoted at the close at 13 15-16c.@14c....Beef steady, but quiet; New bar el stock quoted at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected, and inspected....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $28 50@$29 for Extra do. ₱ tierce; sales 110 tcs. Extra India Mess Beef Hams at $21 50@$23 for Western; sales, 50 bbls. at $22 25 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand and held firm; 150 bags prime Western sold, to arrive, at 10½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds dull, but quoted steady.

SUGARS—Raw has been quoted nominally unchanged as to values, on a very limited inquiry from refiners, as well as the trade. Sales have been reported to-day of 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c., 200 bxs. Clayed at 8⅛c., and (rumored) 300 bxs. do., without particulars; and last evening, 238 hhds. low grade Centrifugal at 8¼c., and 51 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c. ₱ lb. We quote (nominally:) Fair Refining at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been comparatively quiet, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c., Powdered at 10⅝c., Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c., A's at 9½c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in more demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of equal to 279,000 lbs. very good to strictly prime at 8⅞c.@9c. ₱ lb....Stearine offered reservedly and quoted firm at 14¾c.@15c. for City, and 14⅝c.@14¾c. for prime Western....Of Grease 50 tcs. sold at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—A fair demand has been noted at full rates; 7,000 half chests Green, 1,800 half chests Oolong, and 900 half chests Japan, sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—The general market has been without activity, the demand from all sources having been on a restricted scale, yet values have been well supported. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@22c.; 1,200 cases 1873 Ohio Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases Sundries, in lots, at 10c.@50c.; and 300 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 15 ₱ lb.; Manufactured unchanged.

WHISKY—Again lower, and slow of sale. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at 97c.; and of Alcohol, 200 bbls. at equal to 95½c.@96c. ₱ proof gallon.

WOOL—Domestic Wool has been in moderate request, mainly on manufacturing account, and has been quoted very firm as to price, with holders generally reserved in their offerings of really desirable grades of stock. Fleece, Pulled, and California Fall Clip have been in most demand. Business in foreign has been very moderate, with comparatively limited supplies available, and values quoted essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 41,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 40c.@52c.; 229 pks. and 2,500 lbs. domestic Pulled, part at 30c.@45c.; 50 bales Combing Pulled at 50c.; 20 bags Black Pulled and 48 bales Nevada on private terms; 20 bales Oregon Lambs at 31c.; 26,000 lbs. Texas at 26½c.@28c.; 28 bales and 3,000 lbs. California Spring at 28c.@35c.; 129 bales and 37,000 lbs. California Fall at 23½c.@27c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights, a very moderate business has been reported, with Grain rates, especially for Liverpool, quoted lower, closing, however, with a somewhat better inquiry for accommodation at the ruling figures. In the chartering line, trade has been on a limited scale. Petroleum tonnage in moderate demand at about late rates. Grain tonnage has not been in much request, yet ship-owners have been firm in their views, otherwise there have been no features of interest....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; 75 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 105 bales Cotton, in lots, at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain, including 24,000 bushels (a three boat-load bid) for next Saturday's steamer, at 10¼d.@10⅜d., and 8,000 bushels at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 1,100 pks. Provisions at 50s., including 500 tcs. Lard at the quoted rate; 200 bbls. Apples on private terms; also, a British steam-ship, 2,206 tons net, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d., with Oil-cake, in bbls., quoted at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., at which rate the last engagements were made a few days since, and, by steam, 200 bbls. Provisions at 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ bbl.; also, a German brig, 370 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., with option of Bristol....For Glasgow, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Deal and orders, a British bark, 487 tons, hence, with Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs....For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms....For a direct port in the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British ship, 997 tons, (to arrive soon,) hence, with general cargo on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 343 tons, (now here,) with about 2,400 quarters Grain from Baltimore at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter, with Grain tonnage quoted in the local market at 7s. 9d.@8s., and at Philadelphia at 8s.@8s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 bales Cotton on private terms; 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel, and 2,500 Hides on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton; a German bark, 675 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s; another, 751 tons, with about 4,800 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 750 pks. Provisions, 200 bbls. Resin, 7,000 Staves, and 100 bbls. Apples, on private terms....For Stettin, a German bark, 350 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, at 5s. 1½d. ₱ 280 lbs....For Gibraltar, by sail, 150 cases Tobacco, and 100 cases Drugs on private terms....For Port Allegro, a Dutch schooner, 167 tons, hence, with Flour, on private terms, quoted at about $1 75 ₱ bbl.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 92½c.; No. 2 do., 88⅝c., cash; 88⅝c. February; 89⅝c.@89¾c. March. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, new, 65⅞c.@66c., cash; 6⅛c. February; 71⅝c.@62c. May; rejected firm at 61c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 52⅜c.@52½c., cash; 52⅝c.@52¾c. February. Rye unchanged. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 23@$1 30; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 18. Pork dull and declining; at close a portion of the decline was recovered; Mess, $18 60@$18 62, cash; $18 80@$18 82 February; $19 10 March. Lard lower; in fair demand at $13 35, cash; $13 45, February; 13⅝c. March. Bulk Meats in fair demand at a decline of ⅛c. all round; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.; Short Clear Middles, 9⅞c., all loose, spot. Whisky steady at 94½c. At the call of the board this afternoon. Wheat was firm and higher, 89c.@89⅛c., February. Corn firm; 66⅜c., February. Oats firmer; 52½c., cash. Pork declining; $18 77½, February; $19 05@$19 07½, March. Lard firmer; 13⅛c. bid, February. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushel; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—Flour dull and declining; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 10; Extra do., $4 15@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 35@$4 50. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07½@$1 08½; No. 2 Spring, 89c.@90c. Corn in fair demand; firm at 66c.@68¼c. Oats firm at 57c.@55c. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky declining, at 93c.@94c. Pork nominally lower at $19, cash; offered at the same figure February. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c.; little doing. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Lard nominally lower at 13¼c., cash; sales at 13½c., February. Live Hogs quiet but firm; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; Packers, $6 50@$7; Butchers, $7@$7 15. Cattle in fair demand for good grades; slow; supply light; fair Native steers, averaging 1,200 lbs., $5 12½; common do., $4 25@$4 75; medium Wintered Texans, ranging from 985 to 1,040, at $3 50@$3 60; rough Texan Oxen $3 50. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan 12.—Receipts—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 17,600 bushels; Corn, 55,600 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 5,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 13,600 bushels, Barley, 4,300 bushels. Flour lower; sales 720 bbls. $5 50@$6 for City ground Spring, $6@$6 50 for Amber, $6 25@$6 75 for White, $5@$5 50 for Western Spring, $5 75@$6 25 for Amber, $6 @$6 75 for White, $5@$5 25 for Rye. Wheat quiet; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 15; car lots No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1 06. Corn dull; sales, eight cars new, on track, at 78c.@79c., according to quality; three cars old Mixed Western, at 85c. Oats neglected; nominally unchanged. Rye neglected; nominally unchanged. Barley firm; sales, three cars four-rowed State at $1 40; six cars two-rowed do. at $1 30, all on track. Pork quiet at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Highwines dull; nominally 97½c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet; offerings light; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 25; No. 1 Red Western $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 19; No. 3 do., $1 12; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@$1 19; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 25; Amber do., $1 27@$1 30; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn—Southern dull; White Southern, 78c.@83c.; Yellow do., 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western closed strong and higher, at 82c. Oats dull; Southern, 64c.@67c.; White Western, 64c.; Mixed do., 63c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet; nominally unchanged. Mess Pork, $20. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@10c.; partly to fully cured round lots loose; jobbing lots packed, ½c. higher. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13c. Lard firm at 14c.@14½c. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet and easier; concessions would have to be made to sell. Whisky dull at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee, 93c.; No. 2, 88⅝c.; February, 88c.; Michigan, 89⅞c. Oats quiet; nominal; No. 2, 50¼c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed nominally 64c.; New, in store, 62½c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, January, $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 09. Provisions easier; Mess Pork, $18 50; $18 75 February; Prime Mess, $16 50; Extra Prime, $13 50. Sweet-pickled Hams firmly held at 10¾c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed, prime. Lard easier; Steam, 13⅜c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—1,100 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 800 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20, and 6,600 wet do. at 56c.; Extra White Michigan is offered at $1 33, afloat, in round lots. Corn steady at 88c. Barley unchanged; sales of 2,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 48. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted and $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $29, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and higher at 70c.@71c. Oats firm at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and un-changed. Barley firm; Fall, $1 50. Butter firm but not quotably higher. Pork steady at $19@$19 25. Lard quiet and easier; 13½c. bid; 13⅝c. asked; Kettle Rendered, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats steady; sales of partly cured Shoulders at 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c. Bacon quiet and steady, prices unchanged. Green Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 92c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye, $1 10. Provisions firm. Pork, $20@$20 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard, 14½c.@15c.; Keg, 15¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Whisky, 93c. Bagging unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 14½@$1 14¾; No. 1 at $1 09½@$1 10; Amber, $1 08¾. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 56c. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 34½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar quiet at $1 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Wool firm and in fair demand; prices unchanged, except the following: No. 1 and Super, pulled, 42c.@47c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@25c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,108 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 3,961 head, against 4,454 head for the same time last week; market active, strong, and ¼c. higher than last week; sales comprising about 1,100 head; 350 Illinois Steers, ranging from 930 to 1,398 lbs., at $4 88½@$6 75; 340 Ohio Steers, ranging from 950 to 1,400 lbs., at $4 37½@$6 50; 100 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,176 lbs., at $5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 8,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 9,200 head, against 6,800 head for the same time last week; market active at ⅛c. advance on last week's prices; sales, about 4,000 head; 670 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 83 to 92 lbs., at $5 50@$5 87½; 3,340 Western Sheep, ranging from 75 to 98 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,700 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 12,500, against 9,800 for the same time last week; market slow at about last week's prices; sales, 2,300 this week so far; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 85; heavy Hogs, $7 12½@$7 25; dull sales, sellers holding off for an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. on all grades; 24 cars in yards for sale—20 light and 4 heavy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market fairly active; prices firm and unchanged; good quality generally; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs Receipts estimated at 30,000 head; market dull; prices 10c.@15c. lower; common to choice Shipping, $6@$6 75; do. Packing, $6 75@$7 25, with few sales of extra at $7 40@$7 50; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market active; prices firm at $3 75@$6 40 for poor to extra; shipments, 1,300 head.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 12.—Beef Cattle—receipts 755 head; last week's prices are not fully maintained; sales of Choice at $10 25@$10 50; Extra, $9 75@$10; First Quality, $9@$9 50; Second do., $6 50@$8 50; Third do., $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—receipts, 3,592; trade is not sufficiently active to warrant outchers paying as high prices as last week by at least ½c. ₱ lb.; sales of sheep in lots at $2 50@$3 75 each; Extra, $4@$6; Fancy Sheep brought 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 12—12:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92⅜@92½. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867's, 107½. Erie Railway Shares, 26½; do. Preferred, 45.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¾.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 12½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable March and April at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, including 15,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 9s. 7d.@10s. ₱ cental for average California White; 10s.@10s. 6d. for Club do.; and 8s. 8d.@9s. 4d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 40s.@40s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 69s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 83s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 51s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7 11-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ gallon.

1:30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Sugars, 25s. 6d. @26s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s.@6s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDARS.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—List of the first fifty causes on the Court of Appeals calendar for the January term, 1875. The court will convene promptly on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M. That day being a motion day, no reservation will be made of the first eight causes, except on good cause shown by affidavit.

E. O. PERRIN, Clerk.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Kerrains vs. The People.	32—Van Vechten vs. Keaton.
2—Harris vs. The People.	33—Rice vs. Harbison.
3—Mahoney vs. The People.	34—Gould vs. Allison.
4—Myers vs. The People.	35—People vs. Mallory.
5—Gardener vs. The People.	36—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
6—Dodd vs. Holmes.	37—The People ex rel. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Co., vs The Commissioners, &c.
7—Knapp vs. Harkness.	
8—Flower vs. Lance.	
9—Morgan vs. Crocker.	
10—Fisk vs. Fisk.	38—The People ex rel. The Dry Dock, &c. R. R. Co., vs. The Commissioners, &c.
11—Scholy vs. Munford.	
12—Penny vs. Simpson.	
13—Moise vs. Brockett.	
14—Same vs. Same.	39—The People ex rel. the Bleecker Street, &c., R. R. Co., vs. The Commissioners, &c.
15—Brockett vs. Morse.	
16—Plank vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.	
17—The Niagara Falls Suspension Co. vs. Bachman.	40—The People ex rel. Stemmler vs. McGuire.
18—Smith vs. Volkening.	41—The People ex rel. the Town of Floyd vs. Hopkins.
19—Turner vs. Reyes.	
20—Elmore vs. Jacques.	
21—Ten Eyck vs. Craig.	42—Carrol vs. Carrol.
22—Brundage vs. Craig.	43—The People ex rel. Harper vs. The Commissioners, &c.
23—Ross vs. Roberts.	
24—Maximilian vs. The Mayor.	44—The People ex rel. Mann vs. Mott et al.
25—Fisk vs. Fisk.	
26—Smith vs. Vene.	45—The People vs. Chalmers.
27—Hartnett vs. Wandell.	
28—Engl sh vs. Breman.	46—Starbird vs. Burrows.
29—Thomson vs. Tracy.	47—Duncan vs. Berlin.
30—Hackley vs. Draper.	48—Larned vs. Hudson.
31—Mitchell vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	49—Albro vs. Figuera.
	51—Reinmiller vs. Skidmore.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Day Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 270, 295. Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
52—Farley, &c., vs. Produce Bank.	124—Matter of Heins.
	128—Matter of O'Hare.
65—Arnott vs. N. W. Y. & Erie Railway Co.	137—Sanford vs. White, &c.
67—Spies vs. The Mayor, &c.	141—Browning, &c., vs. Rollwagon.
76—Rooney vs. Lazare.	183—Hope vs. Lawrence, &c.
89—Hun vs. Chapman.	
95—Appley vs. Lenell, Trustee.	185—Holmes vs. Lisberger.
	194—Matter of Wizlaski.
113—Wal vs. Weller.	197—Cutting, Executor, vs. Stevens, &c.
114—Knapp vs. Benestiel.	
123—Matter of Casey.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
137—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Lacey, Executor, et al.	37—Chris'pher and Tenth Street R. R. Co. vs. Central Cross-town Railroad Co.
138—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Lacey.	66— —— vs ——.
69—Same vs. Same.	182—Geery et al. vs. Coley, impleaded.
31—Devlin et al. vs. Devlin.	
32—Same vs. Same.	190—Patterson vs. Baker.
111—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.	191—Saltonstall vs. Lard.
	193—Board of Supervisors vs. Connolly.
112—Finegan vs. The Mayor, &c.	194—Luling et al. vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
140—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.	195—Linington vs. Murray, impleaded.
141—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.	196—Moffatt vs. Caldwell et al.
143— —— vs. ——.	197—Bush et al. vs. Treadwell.
146— —— vs. ——.	
150— —— vs. ——.	198—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
152— —— vs. ——.	
154— —— vs. ——.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of Law and Fact. Nos.	Nos.
68—Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.	98—Mau vs. Koehler et al.
	46—Devine vs. Bird et al.
88—Embury vs. Parks.	67—Bird, Trustee, vs. Devine et al.
7—Boyd, Executor, vs. De La Montague.	91—Seitz vs. Smithson.
44—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.	106—Sterne vs. Goepp.
	108—Barston vs. O'Connell.
53—Ahern vs. Goodspeed et al.	110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al.	113—Brown vs. Webster et al.
11—Ritter vs. Foody.	4—McLellan vs. Augur et al.
161— —— vs. ——.	114—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
25—Archer et al. vs. Schultz.	115—Hart vs. Muchmore.
96—Colton et al. vs. Parsons et al.	116—Hour vs. Covert et al.
97—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.	117—Hurd vs. Burchard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1024—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.	1896—Richter vs. Wise.
702—French et al. vs. Tyler.	154—Despries vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
956½—Tompkins et al. vs. Marshall.	246—Reickenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
471—Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.	1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1018—Carter vs. N. Y. & London Mfg. Co.	1266—McCall, Executor, &c., vs. Jenkins.
984—Tyler vs. Jacobson et al.	714—Macfarland vs. H. & N. Y. S. Co.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.	1126—O'Connell vs. H. & N. H. Steam-boat Co.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.	88—Merchead vs. McNamee.
1066—Fuller vs. The Mayor, &c.	1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
338—Cohen vs. Pluski.	852—Dunn vs. Murphy.
1062—Brickford, &c., vs. Sutton.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
827—Slawson vs. Van Winkle.	877—Averill vs. De Mott.
	929—Agate vs. Binnis.
442—Varick vs. Lawson et al.	1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
645—Laurence vs. Ferry.	1132½—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
789—Walsh vs. Mead.	
2077—Friel vs. The Mayor, &c.	1307—Thorn vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1333—Hook, Executor, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	917—Faris, surv., &c., vs. Fargo, President, &c.
912—Iselin vs. The Mayor, &c.	1063—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Van Orden.
913—Naylor vs. The Mayor, &c.	867—Hull vs. Harris et al.
	931—Mathews et al. vs. Gumbrecht.
915—Kennedy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1061—Wallace vs. Duryea.
799—Haws vs. Robinson.	1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1187—George vs. Palmer.	
1445—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. Co.	945—Brennan, Sheriff, &c., vs. Cuff et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
842—Rockwell et al. vs. McGovern et al.	868—Talcott vs. Belding.
	872—Curnan vs. The Manhattan R. E. Ass'n.
756—Levy vs. O'Conor et al.	
	428—Finnn vs. Malloy.
1489—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.	824—Moulton vs. Garrison.
	826—Salmon vs. Dyett.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.	816—Graves vs. Freeman, impleaded, &c.
642½—Stevens vs. Coleman et al.	540—Kemble vs. Dana.
	876—Brassington vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
864—Parshall vs. Charlee.	
866—Herzberg et al. vs. Murray.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, Curtis, and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
20—Murphy et al. vs. Kerns, impleaded.	36—Webb vs. Vanderbilt et al.
11—Johnson vs. William et al.	37—Trustees of Smith College vs. Vanderbilt et al.
34—Stoddart vs. Vanderbilt et al.	38—Sanders vs. Vanderbilt et al.
35—Laurrie vs. Vanderbilt et al.	27—McQuade vs. Irwin.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
90—Soper vs. Rich.	27—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.
139—Nickloy vs. Hazlett.	
8—Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.	28a—Aetna Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, vs. Loehr.
11—Davis et al. vs. Amer. Soc. Prev. Cruelty to Animals.	43—Dornberg et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
15—Sheehy vs. Tomlinson.	48—Schepp vs. Mittnacht et al.
19—Appleton vs. Mudgett.	
21—Smith vs. Babcock Manufacturing Co.	62a—McMahar vs. The Mayor.
22—Goldman vs. Reichault.	62b—Nelligan vs. The Mayor.
24—Grafton vs. Weeks.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Connor.	2301—Sparks vs. The Mayor.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.	2124—Conway vs. The Mayor.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor.	2339—Lannigan vs. The Mayor.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.	2370—Johnson vs. The Mayor.
275—Golde vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1870—McGrane vs. The Mayor.
898—Goodman, Administrator, vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.	677—Hamilton vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company.
2177—Bruns vs. The Mayor.	
1190—Butler vs. White.	
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1128—L. S. and M. S. R. R. Co. vs. Brennan.	1175—Pressinger vs. Samuels.
1292—Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.	206—Hill et al. vs. Elliott.
	1565—Fogeth vs. Bambur ger.
1293—McDougall vs. Farley	
917—Lord vs. Keal et al.	1280—Schneider vs. Brennan.
918—Same vs. Same.	
1161—Nast et al. vs. Howe et al.	1283—Donovan vs. Giddings.
1170—Lesser vs. Doherty.	1285—Marthaler vs. Frey et al.
1171—Pretsch vs. Doherty.	
	1287—Cook vs. Ackerman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
——Jones vs. Staples.	1153—Ball et al. vs. Dumon.
1214—Hart, Jr., vs. Barrett.	1268—Robinson vs. Hammel.
2008—Reeve vs. Applegate.	
2204—Hooby et al. vs. Wool et al.	1270—Place vs. Lunt.
	1272—Brennan vs. Gerdy et al.
2205—Same vs. Same.	
1191—Himberger vs. Quinner.	1273—Files et al. vs. Erie Railway Co.
1147—Linderman et al. vs. Gibbs.	1274—Hind et al. vs. Swoboda et al.
1152—Zamet vs. McNamara.	1279—Robinson vs. Hazard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1004—Goldstein vs. Cagney	1493—Read et al. vs. Smith et al.
2551—Hirschberg vs. Schiff.	391—Schwartz vs. Godschaud.
781—Robertson vs. Baird et al.	
	2534—Bowne vs. Fry.
2052—Phillips vs. Coughlin et al.	2272—Cramer et al. vs. Murphy et al.
321—Noel et al. vs. Mittnacht.	2274—Kuehler et al. vs. Husted.
2001—Titus vs. Alcerede et al.	2044—Pearce et al. vs. Jordan.
2526—Dambman et al. vs. Julian et al.	1049—Rowe et al. vs. Jewett et al.
1815—Carter vs. Kings County Mfg. Co.	1142—Greismann vs. Sondheim.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Charles Williams, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Reynolds, grand larceny.
Bridget Dunn, felonious assault and battery.	Michael Fletcher, grand larceny.
James Devitt, felonious assault and battery.	Michael Smith, petit larceny.
John Forrest, burglary.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

George W. Murray, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Linnemann et al. vs. O'Sullivan et al.; report confirmed.

Lodewick vs. Russam; cross interrogatories allowed.

Bassett vs. Lederer; motion granted.

Matter of Thompson; Asbestos Felting Company vs. Pallock; motions denied.

Wagner vs. Pessenecker; judgment granted.

Russell vs. Russell; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Thomas F. Hayes, Assignee, vs. Harriet Bishop; the third direct interrogatory is stricken out; the attachment is vacated and set aside, and defendant discharged.

Phillips vs. Phillips; motion denied.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Baum et al. vs. Goldberg; motion denied. See memorandum.

Howland vs. Smith et al.; motion denied, with costs to abide event. See memorandum.

Same vs. Same; the rest of motion is denied. See memorandum.

Corwin vs. Byrd; motion for Receiver denied, without costs and without prejudice to future motion upon facts arising after motion. See memorandum.

By Judge Speir.

McMicken et al. vs. Lawrence; case and exceptions settled and ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Wulfing vs. Bancroft; motion granted; parties may select Receiver; order to be settled on one day's notice.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Meister vs. Mehner; findings filed; decree to be settled on notice.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Daly, C. J.; Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Krekeler vs. Rutler; judgment affirmed.

Appleton vs. Mudgett; order affirmed.

Winston et al. vs. East Side Association et al.; Referee's report confirmed.

White et al. vs. Continental National Bank, Huguenot National Bank, and Stuywell et al.; court took papers.

Costelloe vs. The Mayor, &c.; argued and confirmed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—No. 133.—*Scholey vs. Rew.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—The question in this case is whether the plaintiff in error, an alien, was liable to a succession tax on real property in New-York, being a portion of the estate of one Elwood, deceased, whose widow married plaintiff, and subsequently, at her death, left her interest in the property to him. The court below decided the question in the affirmative, and it is here insisted that the tax is a direct tax, and therefore unconstitutional and void, as being within the prohibition of the Constitution. It is also argued that there is no succession in the case, as there has been no devolution of title in the plaintiff, he not having become beneficially interested in any part of the estate.

Theodore Bacon for plaintiff in error; Assistant Attorney General Hill for Rew.

No. 134.—*The Rogers Locomotive Works vs. Helm.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—This was an action by the Locomotive Works to enforce the performance of a contract for the sale of a house and lot in Jackson, Miss., made in 1866, with a company who subsequently mortgaged to the appellants. The court below found the contract void under the statute of frauds in Mississippi, and dismissed the bill, and this ruling is assigned for error here.

P. Philips for appellant; R. M. & Q. Corwine for appellee.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Lawrence and a Jury.

A STOCKHOLDER'S LIABILITY.

Frederick L. Mathez vs. Heinrich Neidig.—This suit was brought to recover $5,000 from defendant as stockholder in the New-York Improved Barrel Company. The company was organized in 1871, but the capital stock was never paid in. In the following year, after the defendant became a stockholder, plaintiff loaned the sum involved in this suit to the company; he subsequently sued to recover it, got judgment, and issued execution thereon against the company, which execution was returned unsatisfied. Plaintiff then brought the present suit against the defendant as a stockholder to recover the same amount. The defense set up was that defendant had paid debts of the company sufficient to cover the amount.

Counsel for plaintiff claimed that the only debts that could be offset against plaintiff's claim were debts contracted while defendant was a stockholder, and that were to be paid within a year. It was conceded that most, if not all, the debts so paid were contracted before defendant became a stockholder, and were not to be paid within a year. The court charged that defendant could offset any debt of the company that he had paid. The jury found a special verdict, to the effect that defendant owned $3,000 stock, and had paid $3,000 debts to the company, and the court directed a verdict in favor of defendant.

Mr. W. Henry Arnoux for plaintiff; Mr. Sheldon and Ex-Judge Cardozo for defendant.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

A DEBATE ON LOUISIANA IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED—SENSIBLE MODERATION AND CAUTION OF CONSERVATIVE SENATORS—THEY DISAPPROVE OF VIRGINIA TAKING TOO FORWARD STEPS IN THE MATTER—THE RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875.

Last night the Conservative members of the General Assembly held a conference in the Hall of the House of Delegates, Lieut. Gov. Withers, (United States Senator elect,) presiding, upon Louisiana affairs. There was a great difference of opinion as to taking any action at all, and there seemed to be no agreement among those who desired action as to what it should be. The meeting was very inharmonious and at times very disorderly. However, at length it was agreed to authorize the Chairman to appoint a committee of fifteen, to consist of ten members of the House of Delegates, and of five of the Senate, to draft a series of resolutions to be submitted to a future conference, to be called by the Chairman, and, if approved by that conference, to be laid before both Houses of Assembly for adoption.

To-day, in the Senate, before the Chairman of the conference had announced his committee, Judge A. C. Cochran, Senator from Augusta County, and a prominent candidate for the position of Lieutenant Governor—soon to be vacated by the resignation of Mr. Withers—introduced the following joint resolutions:

1. *Resolved* by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, That the Governors of the States composing the United States of America be and they are hereby earnestly requested to convene, as soon as practicable, the Legislatures of their respective States, in order that the States may consult together and advise with each other respecting the late interference of the Army of the United States with the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and determine simultaneously and promptly what is necessary to be done to defend and preserve the independence and autonomy of the States.

2. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is hereby requested forthwith to telegraph these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, and request immediate replies.

3. *Resolved*, That this joint resolution shall be in force from its passage.

Senator Cochran urged the passage of these resolutions with vigor and eloquence. He said that he presented them upon his own responsibility, without consultation with the Conservative members of the Legislature, and independently of the caucus of last night. In this crisis, which is but the natural sequence and consequence of former usurpations, when the military arm of the Federal Government has struck repeatedly at the liberties of the States, Virginia owed it to herself, and the character she had borne in the past, to take this step. He knew no reason why the Legislature of Virginia should hesitate to take the initiative in resistance to tyranny, or why she should not point the way to her sister Commonwealths for a combined and vigorous protest against a usurpation so dangerous and so unprecedented as this armed invasion of the liberties of a sovereign and kindred State. Though of ourselves we are unable to do anything, Virginia may yet lead the way (as she has before led the way in similar emergencies) in organizing such measures as may interpose an effectual obstacle in the path of tyranny and ambition. There is nothing improper, he believed, in the resolutions he offered. The time and the emergency demand of us a protest, and it is not possible that Virginians can pass the occasion by in silent and humble submission. The time has come when all must take sides as between constitutional liberty and the right of the States to govern themselves, on the one hand, and on the other, the unlimited exercise of military power, to sate a soldier's lust of power, and perhaps to prepare the way for his ambition to gratify itself. The right to drive out the Legislature of Louisiana to-day is the right, when the tyrant so wills and dares do it, to clear the halls of Congress at the point of the bayonet.

Senator Bland fully indorsed the sentiments just uttered, but the proposed resolutions were not what he wished, nor what he thought best for the occasion. The resolutions go too far and propose too much. A simple protest, dignified and manly in its tone, is all that we can give utterance to in justice to ourselves, and is best calculated to strengthen our friends in the North, and is all that is necessary to show our friends in Louisiana that they have our deepest sympathy. We should counsel them that long suffering and patience under their present afflictions, and a firm determination to abstain from all acts of violence, is their best and safest course, while they leave it to their friends in the North and West to work out their deliverence from bondage. Let us be wise and moderate, and the liberties of Louisiana will yet be restored to her at the hands of the American people. Violent counsel, gratifying a present feeling of revenge, can only work mischief in the end. And nothing, indeed, but such violence can thwart or postpone that political millennium which is the hope of our future.

Senator Penn held that silence and a strict non-interference is the best policy, and the only policy we can adopt and consistently follow out to the end. What shall be said of us if Virginia, one of the States lately subjugated and punished for her participation in what they call a rebellion, if we assume to dictate to the other States of the Union a policy of resistance such as the resolutions contemplate? Will not the cry of "treason" and "a new rebellion," which has always been so potent for mischief, be raised again? What end, what tangible good is to be realized by the adoption of these resolutions and the revolutionary policy they contemplate, that we should risk the consequences of adopting them and sending them forth to the malicious misinterpretation of our enemies? We should be satisfied to keep our eyes more closely upon our own affairs, and so illustrate the wisdom of our Government, and continue to win us friends by holding to wise and moderate counsels and a firm conservative policy. He regretted deeply the introduction of these resolutions; for whatever disposition might be made of them would be liable to be misunderstood, and whether he voted for or against their adoption, his vote would be open to misinterpretation, and to such misinterpretation on the part of friends of and sympathizers with Louisiana as he should deeply regret. If the resolutions meant anything more than empty declamation, they meant resistance and revolution. Are we prepared to inaugurate revolution? Is it wise and proper that we should suggest it to the more powerful Commonwealths of the North? Could any one suppose that such a suggestion could work anything but mischief and hinder the efforts of those good and noble friends in the North and the great North-west who have labored so long and vainly for our deliverance from oppression, and whose labors now have a rich promise of fruition? He could not see the need of calling upon the Governors of the States to convene their Legislatures; and even should they be convened, what can they do? What is it proposed that they shall do? He would not have Virginia commit herself to a warlike policy. The Senator from Augusta had intimated that such was not his purpose. What, then, are the resolutions but that much empty paper? He did not like to vote against the resolutions, for reasons already stated, and yet could not vote for them, and as many more for similar reasons were in a like dilemma, he thought the best disposition would be to refer the whole subject to a special committee of five, of which committee, should it be appointed, be trusted that the Senator from Augusta would be made the Chairman.

Other Conservative Senators followed in a like vein. Senator Edgar Allan, the only Republican who spoke, assailed the course pursued by the Democrats of Louisiana, and justified the acts of the Federal Administration as necessary under the extraordinary circumstances of the case.

Senator Kirkpatrick thought that Virginia should act in this crisis. He did not agree with those who thought the voice of Virginia had lost its potency in the nation. But action of the kind contemplated in the resolutions he deemed unwise. Virginia has illustrated the wisdom of moderation, and situated as she is might speak with propriety to her less fortunate sister. We should send her a voice of sympathy, of deep-loving sympathy. We should counsel her people to bear patiently, meekly, and without resistance, the terrible tortures to which they are subjected. Tell them to await their day of deliverance, which will surely come, but by no means seek to work out their own deliverance by rash and violent opposition. We should speak not as fearing suspicion of the fairness of our purposes. He believed that the voice of Virginia, thus raised in a manly and dignified protest, would be effective, as it has been effective before when it was uttered against the infliction of negro equality. All depends upon what we say and how we shall say it. If we are belligerent, and are going to bring down greater wrath upon the heads of our friends, we had best be silent. But we have a right to say to Grant that Virginia helped to make him President; that we have pledged him and given him our support in all measures for the public weal. Who can say that he will not hear us? He was our pride in the days darker than these, when our armies surrendered and our arms were laid down. He was faithful to his compact with us when the ruthless non-combatants sought our destruction. Call to mind that there are true men in the Republican ranks, men who would draw the sword to-day to sustain us in the position we take against Federal tyranny—those who have already denounced the usurpations of the Government in Louisiana and the rascalities of Kellogg. We can appeal to them for help and say that the bitter cup which is now put to our lips may some day be presented to their own; and when that day comes they shall not ask vainly of us for the help we now ask of them. He thought that the Legislature of Virginia should act for the State it represented in the manner he had indicated, but was opposed to any proposition to other States to act with us. He thought the whole matter should go to a special joint committee of both Houses.

Senator Quesenbury regretted that this subject should have been brought up to reveal divided counsels where there should be perfect unity. Virginia should act upon an occasion like this. We have suffered outrage before, but never such as this. The Federal Government has never before gone so far as to invade the legislative halls of a sovereign State and drive out its members. He believed it to be the first step not to a third term, but to a perpetual term, a Dictatorship. He thought the Legislature should speak, that our Representatives in Congress may know how to act when this matter comes before that body, as it must, for settlement. He was opposed, however, to the adoption of the resolutions, and favored reference to a committee.

Senator Hundley said that if the resolutions meant anything at all they meant that Virginia should take the first step in a new revolution. The question was not whether we felt indignant, but whether it was proper under existing circumstances to give expression to our indignation. Grant is a despot of the deepest dye, but he would not afford him pretexts he desired for the exercise of military power by placing Virginia in an attitude which could be misconstrued into a new rebellion.

Senators Smith, of Nelson; Thomas, Moffett, and others uttered similar opinions and sentiments, and finally, on motion of Senator Thomas, the resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 1 P. M.

The debate attracted much attention. The galleries were filled, and the floor of the Chamber was crowded with citizens and members of the House of Delegates—the House having adjourned.

There is no likelihood that the resolutions will be adopted.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

STRIKE OF THE SLASHERS—A GENERAL STRIKE DEFERRED—DESTITUTION AMONG THE WORK-PEOPLE.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 10.—A serious state of affairs exists at present in Fall River. The reduction of wages which averages about eleven per cent., and this too in addition to the reduction of ten per cent. at the time of the panic, went into effect on the first of January. Under it the wages of the weavers, men and women, range from $5 to $6 50 per week; of the spinners, who are able-bodied men, most of them with families, from $9 to $11; of the card-grinders, men, $8 25; of the picker-room men, $5 40; of the strippers, $7; of the fine speeders, from $5 40 to $6 36. The operatives are driven almost to madness by the prospect, and have for the past few weeks been on the eve of a general strike. In fact, there have been rumors of a riot, and terrible things have threatened, when in crowded meetings such a sentiment as this has been fiercely applauded: "We have taken our guns and fought for our country, and we can, and will, if necessary, take our guns and fight for our families." The great difficulty is that the operatives are not organized. They have no union and no general funds, while many have no private bank account whatever. Among the spinners only, who number about 1,200, there is a strong union. Therefore it is that the coolest and clearest-headed among the hands have continually urged against the strike, knowing that it would be impossible to carry it out successfully; and have insisted that the union, which has already been formed among the weavers, should include all of them before a strike is made. They carried their point at a large mass-meeting held last evening, it being voted not to strike, with the understanding that the funds of the union shall be increased by weekly subscriptions, and in the Spring, if matters are not righted, that a vacation then be taken.

But now another set of operatives, the slashers, have stepped into the controversy. By the reduction they were cut down to $1 92 per day. They asked for $2 01, which amount being refused them they struck and were upon the street yesterday. These slashers, who are all men, and of whom there are only about 100 in the City, hold important and responsible positions, and they claim that their stopping work will stop the mills. On the other hand the manufacturers expect to supply their places without difficulty. The case was put in this way at the meeting of weavers on Saturday night: "The manufacturers expect to make slashers out of weavers, but if they do they will make them out of scoundrels." The idea was seized in an instant by the audience, and they responded to the speaker's appeal to them to support the slashers, by loud cheers of approval. There is a strong union among the strikers, and most of them having received comparatively good wages have individually greater or less sums deposited in the banks. The funds of the union will be devoted strictly to the relief of extreme cases of destitution, and a long resistance can be made if necessary. It will be a noticeable fact that in the mills whose agents are not active members of the Board of Trade, the slashers will continue work. In all such cases the demand for $2 01 per day has been acceeded to, showing—this is what the operatives argue—that all the manufacturers can afford, if they only wanted to, to pay the amount asked for. The result of this movement, which will develop on Monday, will be waited for with interest.

Several of the leading manufacturers here, in conversation with your correspondent, expressed sincere regrets at the necessity which has forced them to make the reduction, because of its dire effects upon the operatives. They claim that they were compelled to reduce the wages or stop production altogether, for they could not possibly make both ends meet at the old rates, and then they say the mill corporations were not organized as charitable institutions. Of course it is impossible for any one not connected with the management to estimate exactly what the margin for profit is, and the statement of the agent must be taken as true. The question is raised, however, how is it possible for mills in other New-England cities to pay, and not those in Fall River? To this it may be said that many of the mills are new and are carrying a load of unproductive real estate. Large sums of money, it is also said, have been borrowed to start enterprises conceived in the excitement attending the rapid advance in the wealth of the city made two years ago, on which interest must be paid, and it is estimated in some cases that if the operatives worked for nothing there would not be more than sufficient profit to square the interest accounts, and pay anything like a dividend. It seems, therefore, that both the manufacturers and operatives have reached the very bottom at which they can exist, and it is not possible to predict what the results will be unless some change for the better speedily arises. Meanwhile the immediate interest centres in the strike of the slashers, and, after that is settled, as Spring advances will the promise of a general and well-organized strike probably grow more sure.

THE RIVALRIES OF WOMEN.

A woman writes in the Boston *Globe*: "One day, on the trip up, when reading a magazine, my attention was attracted by the glitter of a gold bracelet, which, look where I would, flashed before my eyes, and further scrutiny revealed the fact that the young lady who wore it was particularly anxious that I should be attracted by it, and, to further her design, began cutting the leaves of her magazine with a silver fruit-knife. For the purpose of showing her that I was not particularly dazzled, in fact that there was another such in the world, I took a gold pencil from my pocket and marked a passage in my book, for my bracelet was equal to hers. Observing that fact, she drew off her glove and carefully arranged her veil, that I might not fail to see the heavily-chased ring which encircled her finger. I could 'go her one better' here; so, taking off my glove, I drew down the blind, flashing a rare topaz and a solitaire diamond before her appreciative eyes. She saw, and quickly pulling off her other glove, displayed a splendid cluster diamond, and a gigantic amethyst. I was slightly nonplussed, but, as she wore no ear-rings, I felt that, after all, I was even with her. At the instant she drew an elegant little watch from her belt, which she studied attentively two whole minutes, holding it up in full view, then turned to me as if to say: 'Well, go on.' I had done my best, and could not answer the challenge, but thought mournfully of my poor little locket in a drawer at home, with one side all jammed in. When, at last, the aggravating creature took a jewel-case from her satchel, and held up a lovely coral set, turning it this way and that to exhibit all its beauties, furtively glancing at me to be sure that I observed, I was utterly vanquished, completely routed, and so greatly absorbed in my book that I did not see a thing."

WENDELL PHILLIPS DENOUNCES THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Wendell Phillips writes to the Boston *Advertiser* a protest against the civil rights bill which has passed the Senate, because it sanctions separate schools for whites and blacks. He says: "Have we buried a million men, and spent $9,000,000,000, without learning that we cannot tamper with the principles which underlie our social and civil system? If the war settled anything, it settled this—that neither law nor constitution here can recognize race in any way, or in any circumstances. I protest against the national disgrace and crime of putting caste again into the statute book. I protest against the wicked folly that is about to use the time, means and blood of another generation in fighting over again an issue that has been once fairly settled, and which it needs only the stern veto of earnest and determined men to put forever out of the reach of political treachery. Better have no civil rights law. Let the amendments stand alone. Wait, without special legislation, till half a million of black votes get from Congress and the courts such a construction of the Fourteenth Amendment as the framers intended and the nation understood it to bear. That will at least save us from the legal concession of a principle which will create another South and arm another North against her."

SHAMPOOING.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* enters a protest against the practice of shampooing. He says: "It is well enough for the people of this country to understand, once for all, that the reason why there are so many bald-headed young men nowadays is the universal custom that prevails of shampooing the head with stimulating washes. The wonder is, that there are any men left who have full suits of hair. The custom should be discontinued at once, and young men should be warned in season against this most pernicious practice. Let shampooing cease from this time forward."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 12:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story and basement brick building, with lease of lot 15 by 130.2, located on College place, north-west corner of Park place, for $38,800. The lease is dated Nov. 1, 1869; term, twenty-one years, with renewals; ground rent not given. The same auctioneer adjourned to Feb. 12 the legal sale of a house and lot on East Forty-seventh street, east of Second avenue.

R. V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 17.1 by 58, on Prospect place, north-east corner of Forty-second street, for $8,500, the purchaser being W. L. Cutting, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The sale of a similar house and lot on Prospect place, east side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street, was adjourned to Feb. 2.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and attic frame house, framed stable, and plot of land 126.4 by 166 by 120 by 126, located on the King's Bridge road, north-west corner of Jefferson avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $4,000, to John D. Warner, plaintiff in the legal action. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

To-day's auctions at the Exchange, as announced, are the following:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of five four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 52, with lots 78 feet deep, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, and the similar house, 22 by 55, with lot 100.5 feet deep, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 78 feet west of Lexington avenue, in rear of above.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 30.8 by 117.2, No. 39 Broad street, east side, between Exchange place and Beaver street—a very valuable property.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-seventh street, north side, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 200 feet west of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story and basement brick building and lease of lot in College place, n. w. corner of Park place, lot 15x130.2, lease dated Nov. 1, 1869, to run 21 years with renewals $38,800

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, in Prospect place, n. e. corner of 42d st., lot 17.1x58 8,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 two-story and attic frame house, 1 frame stable and plot on Kingsbridge road, n. w. corner Jefferson av., West Farms, 24th Ward, plot 126.4x166x120x126 4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 11.

Arthur st., e. s., lots Nos. 444, 445, 446 S. Cambreleng, and as property, Fordham, 75x87.6; John McGuire to Hugh Dolan $1,500

Jackson st., e. s., 45.4 ft. n. of Front st., 25x75, foreclosure; Alexander W. Harvey to Samuel A. Van Wyck 10,000

Prince st., s. s., No. 102, 25x101; J. J. Jenkins to J. Rosenthal 25,000

69th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; F. C. Bennett to Matilda Phillips 20,100

Courtlandt av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Denman st., 25x100, Morrisania; Lorenz Schneider to John Alf 1,500

St. Nicholas av., (proposed,) s. e. corner (proposed) 158th st., 25.10x—x24.11; Catharine S. Fuller, widow of Rufus G. Fuller, to Rhoda G., wife of Erastus B. Trent 4,000

Taylor av., southerly corner of Clay av., 100x100, Belmont village; John Maguire to Hugh Dolan 1,500

Valentine av., n. e. corner Grant av., 50x100; Fannie M., wife of James B. Wallace, to Angelina Dunn 1,325

2d av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d st., 40x100, Woodlawn Heights; E. K. Willard to J. Struthers, E. W. Vanderhoof, and J. M. Harned 360

4th av., s. e. corner 121st st., 50.5x90; John Hupfeld, sometimes known as John Houtfeld, to James Usher, one-half part 9,000

6th av., s. w. corner 128th st., 99.11x150; P. W. Turney, Referee, to Sylvester Brush and Saul J. Levy 26,675

LEASE RECORDED.

4th av., Nos. 375, 377, 379, and all over stores of Nos. 381 and 383, the Washington Hotel, with stable on 27th st., 5 years, per year $10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West and 18 and 19 East 57th st.; Nos. 41 West 56th, 10 East 55th, 1 East, 18 West 53d; No. 16 West 52d; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, 959. N. B.—Some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Nos. 11 Pine st. and 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

AT A SACRIFICE.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; in perfect order; near Reservoir Park; immediate possession. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BONDS OR OTHER Property.—Splendid lands in Nebraska, near railroad. Address LANDS, No. 7 Beekman st., J. Arnold.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.—VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE site for country-seat; eighty acres; trout ponds well stocked; within half mile of railroad depot, Patchogue, Long Island, for small place with good building, fruit, &c., in the interior, away from the salt air. Address A. J. HINDS, Patchogue, Long Island.

FOR SALE—NEWPORT, R. I.—TWO LOTS ON Gibbs av., 300 feet north of Bath Road, overlooking the sea and valley, each 100x200 feet, adjoining property of Prof. Rogers. Apply to HOFFMAN & RYAN, No. 13 Broad st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPerty in the village of Sing Sing, especially adapted for boarding-house and private livery business. Rent, $1,500 per year. Address B. AUSTIN, Box No. 77 Sing Sing.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST, THIRD, OR FOURTH LOFTS, suitable for store and light manufacturing purposes; location first-class; rent moderate; immediate possession. Apply to BALL & RAY, No. 479 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF NO. 70 Greene st.; size about 25x90 each; modern building. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible-house.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE SPACIOUS Lofts of No. 341 Broadway. Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO FINE STONE STORES AT CORNER of Howard and Crosby sts., 50 by 120 feet; at present occupied by Lee, Tweedy & Co; will be divided or rented in separate parts if required. Apply at No. 3 Mercer st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of City, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BOADWAY.

A PHYSICIAN, WITH A FAMILY OF TWO adults, wants to arrange with a private family for a permanent residence on or adjacent to 5th av. from 29th to 42d st. Address Dr. X. Y. Z., Box No. 329 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE WANTED—WORTH $50,000; PART cash, part first-class land near Fordham; no brokers. Address Box No. 1,725 General Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, by the name of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which corporation has become vested under foreclosure sales with the title to the railroad, land grant, and all other properties formerly owned by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Pursuant to votes of the Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, passed in accordance with the terms of the decrees of the United States Circuit Court confirming said sales, every holder of the railroad or land grant bonds of the old company, upon the transfer of his bonds and all rights under them, and his stock in the old company to the new company, will be entitled to receive fifty-five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, in the stock of the new company, provided he shall at the time of such transfer pay five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, within sixty days, from Dec. 19, 1874, in cash to the new company. For this five per cent. in cash and interest thereon, until July 1, 1875, each person will be entitled to receive the first mortgage bonds of the new company. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

It is manifestly for the interest of every holder of the bonds of the old company to avail himself of this privilege within the time specified, for otherwise he will be remitted to his distributive share in the proceeds of the sales of the road and lands, which, after payment of expenses, will probably amount to less than one per cent. on the par value of each class of bonds.

The bonds will be received and stock issued at the office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, No. 70 State st., Boston, Mass., on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.
JOSEPH H. CONVERSE,
President Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank, viz.:

PHILIP BISSINGER, CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, ADOLPH ENGLER, GEORGE GRAVENHORST, MARCELLUS HARTLEY, JOSHUA HENDRICKS, GERHARD JANSSEN, FREDERICK KUHNE, ALEX. KLINGENBERG, M. H. LEVIN, FREDERICK MEISSNER, EMIL MAGNUS, FRANCIS MORAN, JOHN F. PUPKE, THOMAS J. POPE, HENRY ROCHOLL, DAVID SALOMON, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, O. H. SCHREINER, FRED'K VON BERNUTH.

And at the meeting of the board this day HENRY ROCHOLL was unanimously elected President, Mr. D. Salomon declining re-election. Mr. SALOMON was afterward unanimously elected Vice President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT, B. F. BEEKMAN, J. B. DICKINSON, MATTHEW BIRD, N. T. PORTER, JAS. L. STEWART, SAMUEL HOLMES, G. S. MOULTON, W. W. HUNTINGTON, WM. SULZBACHER, SAMUEL W. BASS, CHARLES SPEAR, CHAS. S. BAYLIS, JOHN FALCONER, THOMAS RUSSELL.

And at a meeting of the new Board, A. V. STOUT was re-elected President, and N. T. PORTER Vice President, both unanimously. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST., New-York, Jan. 6, 1875.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.
Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.
The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1875.
NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, this day held, GEO. J. FOREST, Esq., was duly and unanimously elected President of the Company. H. B. HENSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE NEXT annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Temple of Music, in the City of New-Haven, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 14, 1875.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 16, 1874.
WM. D. BISHOP, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York. Stocks and bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange our specialty twenty-three years.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CORSET COMPANY, No. 527 WEST 23D ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. of the earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1875. Transfer-books closed from Jan. 25 to Feb. 1, 1875.
WM. LYALL, Treasurer.

DOUGLAS COUNTY (KANSAS) BONDS.—Holders of bonds issued to the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad, on which the interest was not paid on first instant, with the view of concerted action, are requested to address J. W. KIRK, Post Office Box No. 2,317.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS.
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE
CITY & STATE BONDS.
INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN NEW-YORK.
ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital .... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up .... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN METALINE COMPANY, and of the FOREIGN METALINE COMPANY, will be held at No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.
JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING FIVE COUPONS OF LONG DOCK COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 2,700, 28, 2,101, 2,693, 1,927, representing $35 each, payable Dec. 1, 1874; payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at F. A. REICHARD'S, No. 15 Platt st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, New-York, Jan. 4, 1875.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared. Also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.; both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE CO., No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. are payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, New-York, Jan. 4, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING CO., No. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and reopened on Jan. 16.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE capital stock is payable on demand; also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET, Jan. 6, 1875.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Pres't. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

EDWARD MERRITT, Pres't. NATHAN HARPER, Sec'y.
THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 9 PINE ST., EFFINGHAM COCK, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Fairchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. IRVIN, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 151 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on DEMAND.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. at the office in New-York,
No. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
JAN. 12, 1875.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE P. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. on the capital stock is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 203 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.
The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 15, will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank. WM. A. DARLING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) Per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1875. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—NEW-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE STOCK
WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order.
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 18 bear interest from Jan. 1.
A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.
Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.
The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.
The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875. WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
1875 January interest, now payable.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.
Present rate of interest, Six per cent. Deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.
THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner SIXTH AV. and TWELFTH ST., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.
The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 12, 1875; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.
INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan. 1. Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau st., (Sun Building,) New-York.
JANUARY INTEREST, 1875.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Jan. 21.
BANK OPEN from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.
Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets .... $3,113,818 64 | Surplus $297,277 26
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.
JAMES P. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7, and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping couches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAIL-ROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE—A GOOD, safe, well-established, profitable business; goods are sold to stores and jobbers; about 400 customers on books; present owner is engaged in other business in same city, and will give a purchaser all assistance in his power to enhance his interest; price, $2,800; cash required, $1,500; balance on one year's time; none need apply only those that desire a good, safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, Lock-box, Newburg, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, by a person of large experience and connections in cash and commission merchandising. Principals address G. A., Box No. 132 Post Office, Station A.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH A SMALL cash capital or good security in a light, profitable business; will bear investigation. Place of business, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn. LAKE & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[Official.]

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1874.

The act approved June 23, 1873, organizing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims provides, "that all claims shall be filed in said court within six months next after organization thereof; and no claim shall be received, docketed, or considered that shall have not been so filed within the time aforesaid; but every such unrepresented claim shall be deemed and held to be finally and conclusively waived and barred."

This court having been organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, the six months above referred to will expire on the 22d day of January, 1875.

JOHN DAVIS, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL AND HOW TO GET IT.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR
maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and PRACTICAL.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices. Send for circular with testimonials.
H. C. TERRY & CO.,
No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

A PURE PORT WINE IS A HOUSEHOLD NEcessity, and the public will be pleased to know that PARK & TILFORD have for sale the pure Lion Port, four years old, made from the Oporto Grape by Dr. Sylvester, at his vineyards, Lyons, N. Y. Absolute purity is guaranteed by the affidavit of the maker. Ask for "LION PORT," with Lion labels.